THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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ENGLAND'S ELEPHANT.

THE AFGHANS RAISE THE BLACK FLAG

How the Revolt was Originated—The Mob Besieges the Ameer and the British Embassy—Major Cavagnari Murdered—The Movements of the Troops, Etc.

LONDON, September 7.—The troops of all the armies have been recalled from Pishin and are reoccupying Candahar. Yakoob Khan has asked for British aid. Badshak Khan who holds the country beyond Shutagaradan pass, has offered his services to the British. Major Cavagnari reported all quiet yesterday to and beyond Shutagaradan pass.

According to authentic intelligence received from Ali Kheye, some of the natives have come in and reported that they have seen the dead bodies of British officers at Cabul. It is rumored that nine troopers belonging to the escort have escaped.

Intelligence communicated by the India office is to the effect that the attack on the British embassy at Cabul was commenced by three Afghan regiments, which were joined later by nine others. The viceroy of India telegraphs on the 6th that General Roberts will reach Peiwar from Simla in five days from that date and will take command of a rapid advance on Cabul. General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar and threaten Ghuznee, if necessary. The ameer writes that the troops at the first outbreak, after stoning the officers rushed to the British embassy and stoned it. Several volleys were fired from the embassy in return. A second letter from the ameer, dated September 7, says: "Thousands assembled to destroy the British embassy. Much life was lost on both sides. I, with five attendants, have been besieged all day yesterday. Up to now I have no certain news of the envoy whether he was killed in his quarters or captured.

The Standard's correspondent at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent have been noticed at Cabul for some time. The bearing of the population toward the members of the embassy has been defiant. The force defending the embassy numbered 79. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said that the ameer's son was fatally injured. A large number of the mutineers were killed. After the buildings of the embassy were fired the survivors sallied out and defended themselves desperately, but all were killed including Major Cavagnari. Intense excitement prevails throughout India. It is believed at Paris and Vienna that the outbreak is due to Russian intrigue.

The Times Calcutta dispatch reports that the disturbances at Badakshan were not serious. The affairs at Herat are unsettled. The Kuram valley is infested by robbers. Trade by Shutagaradan pass has been stopped.

A Times' dispatch from Candahar says: The force which was ordered to leave Candahar on the 8th of September has been instructed to remain, and the city has been reoccupied.

A dispatch to the Times says the massacres in Mandaly continue, and that intercourse between the Burmese court and the British has virtually ceased. The Cabul outbreak will probably encourage King Theban to create open rupture with England.

A Times dispatch from Calcutta announces that the Rumpa rebellion will be stamped out in a few weeks.

Lady Cavagnari has received a telegram from the viceroy of India, dated Sunday evening, announcing the death of her husband.

The Times in a leading editorial this morning on the subject of the revolt in Afghanistan, says: "Our duty is to act with courage and firmness. What has happened by no means creates a new situation. It does not supply a single new argument for annexing Afghanistan and our policy, however ill-fulfilled in details, will be to keep steadily to the lines which have been already traced with the approval of public opinion."

The British mission to Afghanistan consisted of Major Cavagnarie and his secretary, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Keller, Lieutenant Hamilton, commanding the escort, consisting of twenty-six cavalry, fifty infantry and a sepoy guide. The troops of the embassy were lodged in two houses in the city, fenced by quadrangle. The houses were spacious, but unfortunately chiefly constructed of wood.

A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says: From imperfect information obtainable there seems to be good reason to favor the view that disaffection has not spread all over Afghanistan, but that the affair is merely a local emeute, which will speedily disappear when the British troops arrive at Cabul.

The government apparently does not doubt the fidelity of the ameer. Badshah Kahn's adhesion to the British cause is valuable in removing what might have been a serious obstacle to the advance from Kuram to Cabul. The fact that the insurgents didn't wait until winter snow had blocked the passes, or even until the British had evacuated Candahar, seems to indicate that the uprising was simply another manifestation of the Kuram column, which will be first to move on Cabul, is in an excellent condition, not having suffered from the cholera. It consists of the second battalion of the eight regiment, sixty-seventh regiment, seventy-second and ninety-second highlanders, two mountain and two field batteries, or a battery of horse artillery, three regiments of native infantry, and three cavalry and one regiment of pioneers. The movement by the Peiwar pass is instructed to support the main advance by the way of Peiwar pass.

An extra edition of the daily News contains a dispatch from Allahabad announcing that the nine troopers belonging to the escort who escaped, were away from the city collecting forage at the time of the break. The mutineers finally burned down the doorway of the embassy and swarmed in.

SIMLA, September 8.—It is reported that three of the mutinous regiments have marched from Cabul. In official circles Aghub Kahn and other chiefs are suspected of complicity in the outbreak.

The viceroy of India telegraphs as follows: Advices from Alikheyl dated Saturday last says Badshah Khan, saw the corpses of Major Cavagnari and the members of his staff and escort. The party made a very stubborn defense. The number of rioters killed in the fight is estimated at over one hundred.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TURKISH troops are being sent to repress the insurrection which has broken out in Kurdistan.

MR. BLOXY, formerly architect to Buckingham palace and Westminster Abbey, is dead.

IT is announced from Berlin that, with the exception of old and defaced coins, all silver, hitherto held back, has now gone into circulation.

THE Times says it has been decided to inaugurate within a month a line of steamers between Barrow in Furness and New York in connection with the Anchor line.

EIGHTY-FOUR young persons have been sentenced to hard labor and deportation to Siberia for political offenses, and have left Moscow under armed escort.

THE Times dispatch from Paris says the Picardiae, with 277 communists on board, has arrived at port Vendrez. Five deaths occurred on the voyage.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the rumors that Count Schonvaloff will immediately succeed Prince Gortschakoff are revived.

THE Paris correspondent of the Daily News announces the death of Alphonse de Neuville, better known as "Uhan," the caricaturist. He was born in Paris, January 26th, 1810.

A VIENNA dispatch to the Daily News reports that five leaders of the Bosnian insurrection are now in Novi-Bazar. It is feared they will organize in opposition to the Austrians.

A DISPATCH to the Daily News from Bokarest states that Colonel Maiama has taken command of the expedition to Merv, pending the appointment of a successor to General Lazaroff. Sickness is still prevalent in the command.

THE steamer Brest, of Glasgow, conveying 130 passengers, consisting of Italians, Swiss, Germans and French, from Havre to Liverpool, en route for New York, went ashore to-day off the Lizard. All on board were saved except five Italians, a German and a French man, who are missing.

MR. MITCHELL, British consul-general in eastern Roumania, has reported to Aleko Paslin, governor of that province, that, in consequence of the oppression practiced against the Musselmen, they declare that they would prefer the Russian to the Roumanian government.

SENOR CONOVAS DEL CASTILLO has been charged with the mission of officially asking the hand of Archduchess Marie Christine, of Austria, in marriage with King Alfonso. The report that 20,000 troops would be sent into Cuba is contradicted. The government will only replace the troops whose term of office have expired there.

The Times Paris correspondent telegraphs that a duel took place on the Prussian frontier, between Marquis Olesverez and M De Bourie. The latter who had given offense by speaking contemptuously of General Martinez Campos, Spanish premier, was seriously wounded.

THE Vienna Presse announces that the mission of M. Boresco, Roumanian envoy, has been partially successful. France and Germany are more disposed to assent to a compromise based on the principle of the gradual emancipation of the Roumanian Jews. Austria has accepted this principle.

THE miniature boat Uncle Sam, which sailed from Boston for Europe some months ago, was picked up August 1 by the British ship Queen of the Nation, in a disabled condition. Captain Goldsmith's wife was sick and he himself was exhausted from seventy-two hours wakefulness during the gale.

THE passengers from Havre by the steamer Brest, which went ashore off Lizard yesterday, had engaged passage to New York by a White Star line steamer. The scene of confusion on board when the steamer struck is indescribable. A great disaster was narrowly escaped.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR POWER, home-rule member of the house of commons from Mayo, speaking at Castlebar, Ireland, relative to the land question, said he put it to the government whether it was not better to recognise the pressure of the agitation than to have to recognise a question of rebellion.

A dispatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette says that the pope has written an autograph letter to Emperor William summing up the results of the late negotiations, and suggesting the emperor's direct intervention in the way of clemency as the only means of re-establishing harmony. It is reported that Prince Bismarck knew and approved it.

THE leaders of the Ashton trade union fear they will be unable to prevent a strike as the mill hands believe that it would be beneficial in reducing production even if it did not prevent a reduction of wages. At a meeting of the shareholders of Union Spring mills at Oldham running 900,000 spindles, a suggestion to run on short time or stop the Oldham mills entirely so as to bring a pressure to bear on the Liverpool cotton market trade, met with general approval.

THE Greek members of the Turco-Greek frontier commission have drawn up a note to the ambassadors insisting that the fulfillment of the protocol of the Berlin treaty is obligatory upon the porte. The Turkish commissioners intend to maintain that the protocol merely recommends the porte to agree to the delimitation therein suggested. They are expected to make this declaration at their next sitting, Wednesday. It is reported that it negotiations fail, a European conference will assemble for the purpose of settling the Greek and other questions.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Its History During the Past Two Days.

MEMPHIS, September 7.—Miss Ella Houck, daughter of the late J. S. Houck, died of yellow fever this afternoon at Buntyn station.

The Howards to-day assigned sixteen nurses to duty.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

Eleven cases in all—four white and seven colored—were reported to-day. Eight deaths have occurred—Mrs. Hattie Walker, Lula Atwood, Frankie Dabe, Pauline Whitehold, Maanie Lecoq, and three colored persons. Colonel J.S. Prestidge was stricken last night, but his name has not yet been reported to the board of health. W. J. Berlin remains in a dying condition.

W. J. Berlin died to-night at 9 o'clock. The deceased was vice-president of the Knights of Honor and secretary of the A. O. U. W. relief committee. He claimed to have had the fever last year.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—Eight new cases, seven white and one colored, are reported this morning. Nine interments are reported since last night. Among the number are Maggie Sullivan, Annie M. Campbell, Archie Mills, Mrs. Emma Arnold and James Houck, Jr. The latter died at Buntyn station.

Twenty-five cases in all, fifteen white and ten colored, were reported to-day. Among the number are Colonel James S. Prestidge, Miss Ida Breedlove, Rev. Father Chrysostamus Bienkra and C. H. Shaw, Jr. Two additional deaths have been reported: Emma Zimmerman and one colored. At the meeting of the committee of safety this afternoon resolutions in opposition to rule No. 3 of the state board of health, referring to the ginning and baling of lint cotton within the infected districts, were passed by a vote of 8 to 3. The weather is clear and pleasant.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Memphis specials state that a long petition couched in strong language, signed by all the prominent citizens, including the principals or representatives of every leading commercial house in the city, has been forwarded to Dr. Plunkett, president of the board of health at Nashville, urging that rule 6 of the quarantine regulations be rescinded so the farmers in the immediate vicinity of Memphis may bring their cotton to the city to be prepared for market, so as to realize its value. It is urged that if the farmers are deprived of this privilege they will lose their cotton, which is now opening in the fields, and hands cannot be induced to pick it when the chances are they will be forced to wait two months for their pay. The opinion is expressed with much confidence by Dr. Thornton, president city board of health, that the plague had passed its maximum and is steadily on the decline.

Three new patients from the steamer City of New York from Vera Cruz were admitted to the quarantine hospital to-day, making the total number of yellow fever patients now there 11.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—The count in the city is not yet finished and the vote is so close that the offices mentioned in the last dispatch as in doubt, still remains so. The count will be completed before morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—The complete count in the city gives the following result: The workingmen elect the mayor, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, tax collector, public administrator, surveyor, district attorney, city and county attorneys, police judge, one supervisor, five members of the board of education and railroad commissioner for the city district.

The republicans elect assessor, recorder, coroner, county clerk, superintendent of schools, superintendent of streets, eleven supervisors, seven members of the board of education and a member of the state board of equalization, and re-elected Congressman Davis. The superior judges elected are mostly on the tickets of all parties. Some of the officers are elected by majorities so small that the official count may result in some changes.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—The official count of votes in this city, now going on, differs in some cases widely from the figures published in the city journals, and is likely to change some of the results. Returns from all the counties in the third congressional district give McKenna, republican, 270 majority over Berry, democrat. Some of the counties are partly estimated and full returns are expected to increase McKenna's majority.

Death of a Prominent Mason.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 8.—Charles Norman, who was re-elected grand principal conductor of work in the grand Masonic council of the state, held in New York last Wednesday, died suddenly Thursday morning. He was thrice illustrious master of Doric council, and that body took especial notice of the fact in connection with the burial of this patriarchal Mason this afternoon, to show their appreciation of his eminent services to the cryptic rite. There was a very large representation of Knights Templar, Royal Arch Masons, and Master Masons. The royal and select masters marched in a body in solemn procession around the hearse, and Grand Master Osgoodby and other officers of the grand council took their positions in the rear of the procession.

The New York Democrats.

ALBANY, September 8.—Mr. Wm. Purcell, chairman of the democratic state committee, has announced a meeting of that body for Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, at Vanderbilt house, Syracuse.

A Fall River Disturbance.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 8.—There were some disturbances this afternoon, in which three or four working spinners were roughly handled by strikers.

THE HOOD FUND.

AND WHAT IT IS COMING TO.

A Batch of Good Letters—A Soldier Who Was Slighted—Various Gifts of Various Sorts—A List that is Swelled a Bit—St. Louis Gives a Helping Hand.

The fund for the benefit of General Hood's babies continues to grow. The receipts yesterday were not as heavy as they have been but the list is being surely swelled, and crawling up to $2,000. We shall keep the lists open for some days to come for we are determined to push the total up to $5,000. It will be a disgrace to Georgia if it stops short of that.

A WARM LETTER FROM BEN RUSSELL.

From way down in Bainbridge comes this letter from warm-hearted Ben Russell. Let the rest of the editorial profession follow Russell's suit:

BAINBRIDGE, GA., September 4, 1879.—Hon Evan P. Howell: Dear Sir—Enclosed I hand you $5 for the Hood children. I trust the orphans of this illustrious chieftain will never be allowed to suffer want by the "soldiers of the south," into whose charge they are now committed. Should, however, the subscriptions prove inadequate to their proper support and education, I have an humble home, presided over by one of the purest and best women that ever lived, the doors of which are open to either of these unfortunate little one. And to that little one's welfare I would pledge my faith in the justice of the confederate cause, my honor as a soldier, and my integrity as a man.

Wishing you god-speed in your great undertaking, I am, yours truly, BEN. E. RUSSELL.

A LETTER FROM MARYLAND.

The following letter—with illustrations which we have not space to use—came to hand on yesterday:

The within appeal together with the beautiful illustration I had printed and widely circulated last year.

The illustration you might publish with your appeal for General Hood's children. May God help the fatherless ones. I inclose a mite, $2; would send more if I could. Please send me a copy of your paper containing your appeal.

Baltimore, September 4, 1879. UNION.

A SOLDIER WHO WAS SLIGHTED.

We present herewith a letter from one of Hood's old soldiers, who complains that he was slighted by the Coweta county committee:

NEWNAN, September 8, 1879.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I am delighted at the course you have caused the Coweta bale to take. The committee that sent you the bale did not see one-tenth of the old soldiers I am one that was slighted. Can't afford to miss such a pleasant duty, so you will find $1 inclosed for the Hood children. God bless you in your noble undertaking.

PRIVATE,
Company A, Newnan Guards, First Georgia Regiment.

THE COWETA BALE OF COTTON.

The following letter will explain itself. We have already acknowledged the receipt of $197.00 of this amount. We shall look with interest to the fate of the Coweta bale.

ATLANTA, GA., September 8, 1879.—ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: We hand you herewith our check on Atlanta National bank for $256, the amount thus far collected on account of a bale of cotton contributed by Coweta county for our children—General Hood's orphans. We forwarded the cotton to-day to the Augusta cotton exchange, to be sold and the proceeds appropriated for the same purpose. From their it will go to Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, New York, etc. Hope ere it reaches its final destination, a handsome sum may be realized. Very respectfully,

J. E. CUMMING,
S. M. INMAN,
R. W. MADDOX,
Committee.

THE SOCIAL CIRCLE FUND.

Social Circle has done herself proud, and here is the letter that tells about it. Hurrah for Social Circle!

SOCIAL CIRCLE, Ga., September 6, 1879.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Enclosed find postoffice money order for $28.50 contributed by the citizens of Social Circle for the orphans of that brave and patriot, General John B. Hood. We may be able to send more. Very respectfully,

T. PRESTON GIBBS,
N. D. DACUS.

THE LEGISLATIVE FUND.

It will be seen that Senator Duncan is the only member of either house who has responded to the suggestion that the entire legislature devote one day's pay to the fund for the Hood children. Who will follow his example?

LET SOME ONE TAKE THIS UP.

Mr. M. P. Kellogg writes the following letter. We trust that some one will take up the scholarship that he offers, pay for it in advance and send us the amount. Some Newnan man had best do this. Will Mr. Kellogg himself please see to it that this scholarship is realized on? His gift is a graceful and timely one, and should be an example to others. He writes:

NEWNAN, GA., September 8.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: "College Temple" will add to the Hood orphans' fund free tuition in both literary and music, for one child for one year—September 10, 1879, to June 23, 1880. M. P. KELLOGG, Prest.

AN OLD LIEUTENANT HAS A SAY.

The following letter will awaken some pleasant old memories:

LEXINGTON, GA., September 6.—MESSRS. W. A. Hemphill & Co.: Enclosed find two dollars for the Hood children. The sudden and perilous condition of these little helpless orphans will touch the chord of sympathy in the bosoms of every survivor of the 18th Georgia regiment, which was one of the regiments that composed the old Texas brigade, commanded by General Hood in the army of Northern Virginia, being the only regiment in the brigade besides the Texas regiment, and after being engaged in the first battle was complimented by the old hero and called his third Texas regiment, the only regiment being the 1st, 4th and 5th Texas. Yours respectfully,

H. W. BELL, 1st Lieutenant
Company "C" 18th Georgia Regiment.

THE PALMETTO LIST.

We present below the Palmetto list of subscribers:

PALMETTO, GA., September 8.—W. A. Hemphill, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for $10.60, a contribution to the fund being raised for General Hood's children, made up as follows: T. D. Longino, $1; cash, $1; cash, 35c; H. P. Holleman, $1; H. S. Wright, 75c; L. W. Harris, 25c; J. Handley, 50c; J. L. Pennington, 25c; I. W. Thomas, 25c; James M. Hopkins, 25c; cash, 25c; O. R. Longino, $1; R. M. Holley, 25c; W. W. Floyd, 50c; Thos. J. Bullard, $1; Levi Ballard, 50c; J. F. Beckman, 25c; H. Maurrelle Reid, 50c. Very truly, etc.,

H. MAURRELLE REID.

THE 13TH REGIMENT BAND.

General Bradley having offered the 13th regiment band to the fund the following correspondence took place. The day and place of the concert will be set very soon:

ATLANTA, GA., September 8, 1879.—General Bradley, Dear Sir: In behalf of the friends of the orphans of General Hood, who are interesting themselves in collecting a fund to be used in educating said orphans, we thank you and the band of your regiment for the tender of their services in aid of said fund. Our friends conclude that an open-air concert one evening by your band would do more to aid the enterprise. It entirely agreeable to you, we shall be pleased to have you name some evening at which time we shall expect to see many of our citizens—ladies and gentlemen—who, we have no doubt, will, after enjoying the music of your excellent band, contribute liberally towards the support of the children bequeathed by their father to the soldiers of the south.

Shall be pleased to hear from you.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] J. P. CUMMINGS & Co.,
MADDOX, RUCKER & Co.,
CONSTITUTION PUB. Co.,
G. W. ADAIR,
JAMES ENGLISH,
MRS. R. F. ABBOTT,
MRS. WM. HAMMOND,
G. W. PARROTT, and others.

CAMP OF THIRTEENTH INFANTRY, September 8, 1879.—Messrs. J. P. Cummings & Co., Maddox, Rucker & Co., and others: Gentlemen—Your note of this date received. The band of the Thirteenth is at your service in aid of the fund for General Hood's children at any time you may select, after September 15th evening. And I shall be happy if this small service adds to the success of your noble efforts in behalf of the orphans. Very truly yours, etc.,

C. P. BRADLEY,
Colonel Thirteenth Infantry.

A GIFT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The following correspondence is submitted with the suggestion that some Louisiana firm take hold of it. A nice thing should be realized from it:

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT of the Daily and Weekly Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tennessee, September 5, 1879.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Gentlemen: On Wednesday the Banner contained an editorial paragraph to the effect that the subscription for the benefit of the children of the late General Hood, requested by THE CONSTITUTION, had reached nearly two thousand dollars, and appealing to the people of Tennessee to contribute liberally to the fund. To-day I received the inclosed documents in response to the appeal, and trust that you will acknowledge the receipt by mail, and see that they are given to the committee in charge of the fund. I hope it may be able to forward other contributions soon. Yours very truly,

ROBERT J. G. MILLER.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 5, 1879.—Mr. R. J. G. Miller: Dear Sir—Inclosed please find a deed of gift of the territory of the state of Louisiana of the "Wilson Patent Bridle." I have been repeatedly offered $100 for the same. It is worth a great deal more. I sold the state of Alabama for $1 0 just when the great panic of 1873 came on, and afterwards rebought the state. If the present is accepted I will send a bridle and description and directions for use. Respectfully,

JAMES H. WILSON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 5.—To all whom it may concern: Let it be known that I have this day given to the children of General Hood, of New Orleans, who was my schoolmate at West Point, all my right, interest and title in the Wilson patent bridle, patented by me on December 10, 1872, in and for the territory of the state of Louisiana. JAMES H. WILSON,
Patentee and inventor and sole owner of patent.

THE LIST CONTINUED.

Ben. E. Russell, Bainbridge	$ 5 00
James Ormond	1 00
Union, Baltimore, Md.	2 00
S. Douglass	50
Frank B. Logan	1 00
Engineer Western and Atlantic railroad	5 00
Private company A, Newnan	1 00
W. W. Draper	5 00
Cash	1 00
Coweta bale, additional—A. C. A. R. F.	
Wyly $10.00, A. T. Cunningham $5.00	15 00
Senator Duncan, 1 day's pay as senator	4 00
H. W. Bell	2 00
Palmetto list	10 00
Social Circle list	28 55
Cash	2 00
Total	83 65
Previously acknowledged	1,515 05
Grand total	$1,598 70

A Sacred Trust for the Soldiers of the South.

Charleston News and Courier.

We feel it our duty to lay before our readers the following touching letter, which describes the last sad scenes in the life of General Hood, and the condition of his desolate and destitute family. The letter is addressed to General Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana, to whose care General Hood, when dying, commended his orphan children:

NEW ORLEANS, August 20, 1879.—Dear General: Knowing your love and esteem for Gen. Hood and his family, I thought a few particulars of the sad event would not be uninteresting to you. Mrs. Hood, after her last confinement, was better, and had an easier time than on any former occasion. Friday week, feeling so well, she imprudently took a bath. Immediately after she was taken with a chill. Dr. Richardson having left on the 1st of the month, Dr. Bemiss was called in. I heard him say Mrs. Hood's case was the most remarkable one he had ever seen in his practice; that there was not a single symptom of yellow fever, and they did not know that she had it until the black vomit appeared. She died at half-past 9 o'clock Sunday night, and was buried at 10 o'clock Monday morning. I never in my life saw a man so completely crushed as General Hood was. I was with him Monday morning till the funeral. He said he'd rather God should have taken every one of his children. In one day than to have lost his wife; that he was completely ruined, and now, without his wife, he had nothing to live for. The precious little lambs who had gone to bed Sunday night, knowing nothing of their mother's death, began to come in one by one, until nine came in, and such a sight I never wish to witness again. After the children left he said: 'Major, I have never had the fever, but if I should have it, and it is God's will, I am ready to go. I have requested Colonel Flowers to take charge of my children and appeal to the confederate soldiers to support them, for I have nothing on earth to leave them." He was taken Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, and died Friday morning at half-past 3, perfectly in his mind to within ten minutes of his death. At about two o'clock he asked the doctor if his time to die was not near at hand. The doctor said, "Be composed." Then a minister was sent for, at his request, to give him the last communion. As his death was announced and no hour fixed for the funeral, very few could be present. A detachment of "Continentals" fired a salute over his grave, and the last sad tribute was paid to our brave, generous and Christian friend.

The doctors thinks Lydia will not live through the night. She had a violent fever from the first, which went right to the brain. Little Ethel is quite easy to-day. All the children seem to be drooping, and realize their great loss.

I hear his house is mortgaged to its full value, and he left but little insurance on his life, not being able to keep up his policies. He told me his book on Manhood and he was just about starting to Philadelphia to make arrangements for its publication. I think it is altogether the saddest death I have ever known. Old Mrs. Hennen can live but a few months; and here are eleven little lambs left fatherless and motherless. Oh, how much better if God in His providence would take them all.

Yours, very truly, WALTER V. COUCH.

St. Louis Takes Steps.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—An address to the people of this state, soliciting aid for the children of the deceased General Hood, has been issued by gentlemen of both political parties, and soldiers who served in both armies during the rebellion.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Railroad Accident—Damaging Fires—A Hail Storm.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—A west-bound freight train on the Wabash road, while crossing the trestle work over the creek about twenty miles east of here, at three o'clock this morning, broke through, piling up eight cars in the creek and wrecking several others. The particulars are very meagre, but John Cochran, engineer, and Charles McIntire, brakesman, are reported killed. James Fitzsimmons, fireman, had a leg broken and was otherwise injured.

Additional particulars show that the accident on the Wabash railroad was caused by a misplaced switch at a point one mile and a half from Edwardsville. The signal light was hung to indicate a clear main track, while the switch was set for the side-track, down which the train ran at the speed of sixteen miles an hour and plunged into a gully twenty feet deep, wrecking the locomotive and thirteen cars. The switch is believed to have been maliciously misplaced. The brakesman killed was named Charles Neameyer. His body was sent to Decatur, Ills. John Cochran, the engineer, lived at Morrow, Ohio. Fitzsimons, the fireman, is not expected to recover.

TORONTO, September 8.—A fire this morning damaged the biscuit factory of Christie, Brown & Co. to the extent of $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

PORTSMOUTH, September 8.—The dwelling of Col. S. P. Coit, in Bristol, was entered by sneak thieves last evening while the family was at supper and robbed of jewelry, diamonds, watches, etc., valued at $2,000 to $3,000. Most of the property belonged to Mrs. Theo. Colt.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—A fire on Feret street between Clio and Erato streets to-day destroyed four dwellings. Loss is $7,000, covered by insurance in local companies.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 8.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the Washington express train by placing a tie on the track, at Traynor's station, north of this city. The tie was caught by the locomotive and carried over a mile. The criminal is unknown.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Particulars have been received of a fire at Quincy, Ill., yesterday, which destroyed the academy of music, board of trade rooms, telegraph office, Masonic hall, and a number of other buildings. Loss, $125,000. One man was killed by a falling wall.

DANVILLE, N. J., September 8.—A terrible shower of hail and rain, accompanied by wind, thunder and lightning, swept over this vicinity last night shortly before midnight. Hail fell for ten minutes, many of the stones being larger than black walnuts. Great damage has been done to orchards. Buckwheat is flattened to the ground and immense fields of corn are completely riddled. A large number of trees and several outbuildings were blown down. At camp Labor tents were loosened and blown in every direction. The storm came from the southeast and passed up into the mountains.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—A fire at Marysville last night destroyed the storehouse of E. C. Ross, on High street, and the store of N. D. Poysert and two dwellings adjoining. Loss $80,000.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 8.—J. K. Bell, with the Adams express company at Kansas City, Missouri, absconded on the 20th of August, taking $7,500 of the company's money. He was arrested at Greencove Springs, 25 miles above this city on the St. John's river to-day, and $2,500 of the money recovered. G. R. Jones, express agent of this place, and captain of the police, left with him on the 5 o'clock train for Kansas City.

A Strange Disappearance.

Dr. S. P. Mull who came to Atlanta several months since, representing himself to be a horse doctor of extraordinary ability, left this city sometime during Sunday night without telling any of his friends and acquaintances good bye or paying off his debts. While here he was a partner of Mr. Zack E. Taylor in the horse shoeing business. For some reason the firm dissolved a few days ago. Mr. Taylor continuing the business in his own name. Since the departure of Dr. Mull Mr. Taylor has discovered that the doctor has collected quite a number of bills due the firm and has made no return. Consequently Mr. Taylor says that he is out a good sum of money, or the creditors have been "left with the bag to hold."

A Carload of New Cotton.

MILNER, September 8.—Our merchants shipped a car-load of new cotton to Savannah to-day. This gives Milner the blue ribbon as it is the first car-load that has been shipped from this line of road. We expect to handle a good deal of the fleecy stuff from this on.

TO-DAY'S VISITORS.

CAROLINA'S MERCHANTS COMING.

Something About their Visit of To-Day—What They will Do and How Long They will Stay with Us—Too Arrangements On Foot for their Entertainment.

To-day at 11:30 o'clock the Air-Line train will bring about 1,000 visitors to Atlanta, composed of the merchants of the two Carolinas and their families. In the name of Atlanta and the Atlanta merchants, we extend them a hearty welcome.

There have been no official arrangements made for their entertainment. It is understood that the merchants come on business, and with a view to establishing relations with our merchants. They would have little time for a frolic and less inclination for one.

The room No. 5 at the Kimball has been secured as a sort of rendezvous for the reception committees and the visitors. Those who have friends in the excursion, or who wish to extend any sort of hospitality to any of the visitors, will find the list by calling at this room. It will be well for our ladies to make the visiting ladies feel at home and for our merchants to show the visiting merchants the city. Mr. W. W. Hurlburt, the express manager, has arranged to have a four-horse turnout at the disposal of the visitors as long as they remain. It will be well for those of our people who have carriages to have them at the hotels at 5 this evening and each evening during the visit of the excursionists. Nothing can be more pleasant than a drive to the various places of interest in and around Atlanta. Let the carriages be sent down.

The tickets of our visitors are good for ten days and they will probably stay the most of the time.

BLAINE'S BAILIWICK.

The People of Maine Return to Their Vomit.

PORTLAND, September 8.—Portland, except the island, which will not materially change the result, gives Davis a majority of over 600. Cape Elizabeth and Deering, democratic towns, are reported to have gone republican. The vote in Portland, excluding the island, is as follows: Davis, republican, 3,411; Garcellon, democrat, 1,460; Smith, greenbacker, 1,295; scattering, 31—republican majority over all, 615. This is nearly 100 less than usual and is a republican gain of nearly 700 over last year, when they lacked 48 of a majority.

LEWISTON, ME., September 8.—This city gives Davis 1,411; Garcelon, 851; Smith, 13. Three republican representatives were elected. Aburn gives Davis 1,214; Smith, 567; Garcellon, 389. Two republican representatives are elected. It is probable that the republican county and state ticket is elected. Damaniescatta shows a gain of 50 for Davis.

BANGOR, September 8.—Bangor gives Davis 375 majority—a gain of 485 over last year. Three republican representatives are elected. Total vote 3 491: Davis, 1,933; Smith, 1,066; Garcelon, 469; scattering, 23. Last year the total vote was 3,278—Conner, 1,584; Smith, 1,436; Garcelon, 192; scattering, 6. The republicans are jubilant over the result. Brewer gives a republican majority of 204—gain of 150 over last year. All the towns thus far reported in this vicinity show large republican gains.

CORNISH, September 8.—Davis 159, Smith 107, Garcelon 45, a greenback gain of 60, and a gain of 44 for the republicans.

Richmond gives Davis 2 majority. Dresden gives Davis 33 majority. Bowdoin gives Davis 70 majority.

DEXTER, September 8.—This was the most exciting state election ever known in this town. The result is as follows: Davis, 330; Smith, 276; Garcelon, 35.

PORTLAND, September 8.—Twelve cities and towns, including Portland, Bangor, Lewiston and Auburn, give Davis 6,307 majority over Smith and Garcelon.

ELLSWORTH, September 8.—Davis 545, Smith 424, Garcelon 93. Eugene Hale, republican, is elected representative from Ellsworth.

AUGUSTA, September 8.—Notwithstanding the rain, crowds are in the streets and on the sidewalks, and carriages are rushing to and fro, and every man will be got to the polls. It is the hardest fight ever experienced in this city. The republicans are now ahead in every ward but one, and are confident of electing both representatives. The official vote is as follows: Davis, 1,077; Smith, 879; Garcelon, 91; scattering, 14. Davis's majority, 93. George E. Weeks and Jos. P. Wyman, republicans, were elected representatives.

ROCKLAND, September 8.—The election today brought out the largest vote ever cast in this city except in 1876. Davis got 814; Smith 695; Garcelon 139. Davis's majority over all 78. Both republicans are elected. The combined opposition majority last year over the republican ticket was 13, the vote being Conner 665; Garcelon 348; Smith 330.

BATH, September 8.—Bath gives Davis 1,090, Garcelon 179, Smith 207, Ben Broadbury 6. Davis's majority in Sagadahoc county is about 1,115. The republican members of the legislature are all elected, as are the senators and county officers.

BELFAST, September 8.—Davis has 140 majority. The republican gain is 256.

BIDDEFORD, September 8.—Davis received 1,099 votes, Smith 779, and Garcelon 324. Last year Conner received 830, Smith 569, Garcelon 510.

SACO, September 8.—Davis 843, Smith 346, Garcelon 256. Last year—Conner 748, Smith 335, Garcelon 266.

PORTLAND, September 8.—Eighty-two towns give Davis, 23,607; Garcelon, 6,573; Smith, 14,744, against last year: Conner, 18,772; Garcelon, 8,948; Smith, 12,089. The republican majority this year is 2,290, against an opposition majority of 2,265. The republican increased vote is about 25 per cent, which indicates 67,000 in the state, while the opposition gain is 1½ per cent, indicating 70,000.

PORTLAND, September 8.—The city vote stands—Davis 3,411, Garcelon 1,461, Smith 1,294, scattering 37. 204 towns give Davis 56,372, Garcelon 14,041, Smith 29,201, scattering 53. Same towns last year gave Conner 38,292, Garcelon 18,658, Smith 24,129, scattering 24. The republican majority is 3,077 against an opposition majority of last year of 4,519. The republican increase is 21 per cent. The opposition increase is 1 per cent.

AUBURN, September 8.—Davis polls 1,214 votes, Smith 567, Garcelon 323. Last year—Conner 968, Garcelon 492, Smith 576.

LEWISTON, September 8.—A complete vote of Androscoggin county gives Davis 4,853, Garcelon 1,482, Smith 2,412. Last year—Conner 3,084, Garcelon 2,131, Smith 2,230.

Mrs. Ballard's School.

Atlanta is fast becoming famed for her numerous and excellent schools; and judged by the standard of success and home patronage, it would seem that Mrs. Ballard's institute for young ladies occupies the front rank among our institutions of learning. We are informed by Mrs. Ballard that her day school opened September 1st with an attendance of over sixty scholars, and there have since been large accessions to her classes. Her excellent corps of assistants has been much strengthened by the acquisition of Professor Koerber as musical instructor. The boarding school now located in the elegant and commodious building on Peachtree street formerly occupied by Professor Wm. Henry Peck, is well attended by young ladies from different portions of Georgia and neighboring states. The young ladies under the matronly care of Miss Annie Pope and Mrs. Ballard, have ever around them that watchful care, attention and comfort that makes the institute a real home for them. Mrs. Ballard richly merits the success that has attended her efforts.

The Lexington Course.

LEXINGTON, September 8.—The fall meeting of the Kentucky association opened today with a good attendance, fair weather and a muddy track. The day was signalized by the return of Heniger to the course, entirely recovered from his sprained back. The following is the summary of the first race: Olley stakes, one and a half miles, Auronlis 1, Trinidad 2, Montreal 3. Time 2:51¾. Second race, filly stakes, three-quarters of a mile, Slydance 1, Grinstead's b. f. by Alarm 2, Blue Lodge 3. Time 1:32½. Third race, purse of $200, all ages, mile dash, Hemyar's b. c. 1, Vender 2, Bashi-Bazouk 3. Time 1:51½.

THE CHISHOLM MURDER.

The Testimony of Mrs. Chisolm Given In.

DEKALB, MISS., September 8.—The taking of the evidence in the trial of Henry J. Gully for the murder of Cornelia Chisholm on April 29th, 1877, began at 9 o'clock this morning. Seventy witnesses—32 for the state and 38 for the defense—were sworn and put under rule and excluded from the court room. Mrs. Chisholm, the first witness, testified that an excited crowd of men entered DeKalb on the evening of April 28th, 1877. It was largely increased on the following morning. Sinclair, the sheriff, arrested her husband on the morning of the 29th. He asked to be placed under guard at his own house, and

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 9 1879

All eyes will be turned toward New York to-morrow. There is a feeling abroad that the democrats have only to act wisely and harmoniously to hold all that they now possess and to regain all that they have lost.

Elsewhere we publish the Fort-Rankin railroad bill which passed the house of representatives last Saturday and was sent into the senate yesterday. This bill is one of the most important passed at the present session, and, though it may be modified in the senate, it is reasonable to expect that it will pass in much the same form as that which is presented in this issue.

The pistol is not a success in politics. There is too much recoil in its action when so applied. Take the case of the delectable Kalloch, who was literally fired into the mayoralty of San Francisco, while the gubernatorial nominee of the journalistic shootist was fired out of all chances of success that he may have possessed. DeYoung's pistol, in a word, mashed his own friends and built up his worst enemies.

The Chattanooga Times very curtly dismisses Louisville's claim to a continuance of her "best southern trade" after the completion of the Cincinnati Southern road, and hands over both the local and internal trade, and the through trade from gulf and ocean, to her Ohio rival. It must be confessed that the figures and facts of the Times are hard to controvert, taking the situation as it will be next December. But suppose President Standiford should conclude to alter that situation?

The New York contest is mainly of a presidential nature. Instead of two states tickets struggling for the mastery, it is a fight between Conkling, as agent for one U. S. Grant, and Samuel Jones Tilden, acting for himself, for the control of the state. Tilden and Conkling, in fact, may be said to be the only prominent citizens that New York contains, although there are occasional glimpses of John Kelly, George William Curtis and other disturbing aggregations of matter.

This country may be as prosperous as the republican orators say it is, but it is plain from our dispatches that the alleged wave of prosperity has not enabled the mill owners of Fall River to pay their operatives satisfactory wages. The strike continues, and the spirit of rioting begins to manifest itself. No increase of wages has been conceded, although they are horribly low. This certainly is not prosperity—at least, it will not look so to the starving families of those who are trying to secure adequate pay for their labor.

We present this morning full particulars of the disaster that has overtaken the embassy recently sent to Cabul by the viceroy in accordance with a treaty made with Yakoob Khan, the new ameer of Afghanistan. There is an intimation that the uprising sprang from Russian intrigue, but it is much more probable that the cruelty and craftiness and prejudices of the Afghans needed no inspiration from that source to wreak vengeance on their new conquerors. It will be some time before the fierce people of Aghanistan will become accustomed to the chains of the viceroy. They will chafe under them and from time to time there will be outbreaks, of which the one at Cabul is probably only a faint example.

The New York democratic convention, which meets at Syracuse to-morrow, will consist of 334 delegates, or three from each district represented in the lower house of the legislature. There will scarcely be any contesting delegations aside from those from New York city; and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the country delegates are solid for Governor Robinson. If the convention presents the names of Robinson and Potter for the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor, Conkling's little man may as well prepare for the inevitable. At this distance it seems almost impossible that the democrats of New York can entertain any thought of putting up any other man than Governor Robinson against the untried and incapable Cornell.

The Greek frontier question is in the hands of a commission, but the prospect of a settlement of the matter is as poor as ever. The indications this morning are that another European conference will have to be called to get rid of this and other troublesome problems that were left open at Berlin. The chief difficulty in the Greek boundary question relates to the possession of the city of Janina, which is the centre and stronghold of the province in southern Albania that it is proposed to cede in part to the Greeks. To give them the proposed territory without giving them Janina would be to put upon them a source of weakness. Such a cession would give them no better a frontier from a military point of view than they now possess. The obstinacy of the Turks in this matter relates wholly to Janina and the neighboring town of Arta.

The result of the election for congressmen in California shows that a great muddle might follow the throwing of the next presidential election into the house. If Godlove S. Orth, whose seat in the Indiana delegation is contested, succeeds in holding it, the Rev. De La Matyr, who does not know his own politics, would have the power to name Mr. Hayes's successor. The republicans have secured the control of 19 state delegations, but they must have one more to elect a president in the house. If Orth is unseated, as he probably will be, the democrats will also control 19 delegations, and De La Matyr will cease to be a president-maker. Between Orth's seat and De La Matyr's, however, lies the choice of a president in case of a failure on the part of the people to give some man a clear majority of the electoral votes.

Georgia Fairs.

We have before us the premium lists of the LaGrange, Bainbridge and Albany fairs to be held this fall in the order named. The exhibition at LaGrange is the third annual fair of the Western Georgia fair association, and promises to be unusually successful. The officers of the society, under the direction of the president, Dr. H. H. Cary, have been quietly at work for several months, arranging for the instruction and pleasure of visitors, and stirring up that generous spirit of rivalry the result of which is progress and prosperity. In addition to the premiums offered by the association, which are liberal and attractive, the merchants have offered quite a number of special premiums, all of them well worth competing for. It is upon these supplemental premiums that we base our prophecy that the fair will be a success. They represent thirty-two firms and business houses, and it is safe to say when the interest of the merchants takes substantial shape, the people will feel the influence thereof and make a gratifying response. The fair will open October 14, and continue four days. The premium list is printed at the office of the LaGrange Reporter.

The second annual exhibition of the Decatur County fair association will open November 4, and continue four days. The premium list, printed at the office of the Bainbridge Democrat, is liberal and the programme attractive. One of the features of the fair will be a grand tournament on the second and third days of the exhibition, and a cash premium of $50 is offered for the best grange display, two or more to enter. A purse of $300 is offered in the trotting race, free to all, to take place on the fourth day.

The fourth fair of the Southwest Georgia industrial association will be held in Albany, beginning November 11, and continuing three days. The premium list, printed at the office of the Albany Advertiser, appears to have been prepared with unusual care, and nothing has been left undone by the officers of the association that would contribute to the success of the exhibition. No entry fees are charged, and it is announced that in addition to the advertised premiums an ample sum has been reserved to be used in the shape of awards to articles of merit not down in the premium list. This is thoughtful as well as liberal, and is evidence that the managers of the association are in earnest in their efforts to make the exhibition a success, and that they will be seconded by the people of southwest Georgia we have no doubt.

We are induced to make prominent mention of these and other local fairs because they are something more than mere experiments. Being so, they mark most clearly a new era in the industrial progress of the state. Whenever there is competition for progress in agriculture and the domestic and mechanic arts of the people there is sure to be progress and prosperity, and the fact that every geographical division of Georgia is to be represented this year by an agricultural fair ought of itself to constitute a flattering invitation to immigrants.

The Scientific Thomascat.

There seems to be nothing in this country more widespread than the cat. Perhaps we speak a little obscurely. We will revise the statement, then, and say that no fact seems to be better attested—more paramount, so to speak—than the universal presence of the humble and unpretending thomascat. We trust we are understood. If not, we have no time to pause again and attempt an explanation. In this day of telephones, dictionaries and Boston spelling-books, no editor with a mission has time to help his readers out of literary or scientific quagmires. Therefore, instead of explaining further, we repeat that to all intents and purposes the thomascat is unending. He has a head and tail, to be sure, but these are the signals of his presence, mere incidents in his continuity. In other words the cat is with us. Whether he gives voice to his felicity by purring at the hearthstone or transforms himself into a caliope with a patent tremolo stop upon the neighboring woodshed, yet is he with us. He is a part of our social economy. Whether he be black, or gray, or brindle, or yellow, or of the tortoise-shell variety, he is a part of our civilization. He has his own particular politics. If he secedes and establishes a confederacy of his own no one is aware of the fact, but it is the general opinion, based upon close observation, that cat rights lead to concussion rather than secession. Be this as it may, no sane citizen of the republic can sit up after twelve o'clock at night and safely deny that the thomascat is around. If he secedes and sets up a government of his own it is done in the broad light of day, for by the time the pantry is closed and the kitchen locked up he is back in the union by a very large plurality. This brings us back to the original proposition. The cat is with us and among us. Holding a midnight election in the populous precinct of which the wood-shed is the centre, he makes no effort to keep the peace at the polls. It is no uncommon thing for a president to be elected and disposed of before the moon is up, and it frequently happens that the brindle gray, who claims to be mayor of the fourth ward, pauses in the middle of a stump speech and plunges violently up a catalpa tree at the appearance of a yellow-coated politician who keeps the peace on Fair street. We allude to these important matters in order to give emphasis to the statement that the thomascat is here.

Bearing this fact clearly in mind, the reader will be glad to learn that the cat is above all things a scientific animal. Nature has combined with art to thus distinguish him, and it thus happens that all truly great and good newspaper men are giving wide advertisement of the fact. It is well-known that the discovery of electricity was due to the energy and enthusiasm of the cat. We need not enter into the details of that transaction. It is enough to say that upon a beautiful afternoon in July the late B. Franklin tied the tails of seventy-one black cats together, and thus discovered the electric current. When the charged thomascat at one end of the sensitive line would give vent to a yell, it would be immediately reproduced at the other end; so that the then young philosopher found himself in possession of the only electric phonograph ever seen, and no doubt heard several orations by Cataline—if we may be permitted to descend to the dirty level of a jest in connection with this truly great discovery. "Honesty is the best policy," remarked Mr. Franklin, who was then in the proverb business, and after he had experimented sufficiently, he took his scientific cats to the nearest mill-pond and drowned them. But the discovery had been made, and it has since been utilized in a marvellous manner.

During the past week a number of scientific gentlemen have been holding a caucus in Saratoga. Many interesting facts and essays have been given to the public, but none are more interesting or more valuable than the details of some experiments made by a Professor Wilder upon a living thomascat. Placing this valuable animal under the influence of ether, the expert professor removed the top of its skull and exposed the brain to view. Upon a convenient screen was a chart—a war-map, so to speak—of the cat's seat of knowledge. When an electric current was passed through one portion of the brain, the intelligent animal would raise his left hind-leg, as though about to kick. Changing the current, the cat would enlarge its able tail, elevate its sinuous back, and endeavor to warn its imaginary constituents that a new rebellion was on foot in the extreme southern limits of the village; and so on through quite a number of brilliant experiments.

We are not sure that we have a very clear idea of the theory that Professor Wilder endeavored to establish, or of the moral he sought to inculcate; but he has convinced the public that the cat is a scientific animal; that even in the midst of the fogs of anæsthesia its intelligence is equal to the emergency. There is one mistake the professor has made; rather let us call it an omission. He has not offered his charts to the public. Only in this way, it seems to us, can the experiments of the professor result in any practical good. Let him place his charts on sale forthwith. Every well-regulated family in the land—every person who has any appreciation of the dignity of citizenship—will be glad to have one of Professor Wilder's war-maps of the scientific cat. Every head of a family should have one convenient; for it frequently happens that boot-jacks, blacking-brushes, oyster-cans and parlor-rifles fail to dislodge the thomascat and his brother politicians from among the chimney-pots on the roof or to drive them off the wood-shed, or from under the grape-arbor in the garden. At such moments it would be a pleasure and a relief to take your son and heir—aged eleven months—on your knee and point out to him upon Professor Wilder's invaluable chart the seat of the irritation that gives strength, and volume and pathos to the eloquent demands of the feline orators for troops at the polls. Only in this way can Professor Wilder utilize his distinguished researches into the molecular motives of the thomascat.

We publish in another column a resolution proposed by Senator J. C. Clements, of the 44th district, and passed by the senate urging the repeal of the tax on tobacco. Senator Clements is doing his utmost to relieve his constituents from this unjust tax.

The many warm friends and admirers of Mrs. Mary E. Bryan in Georgia and elsewhere through the country will be glad to learn that the Appletons have in press and will shortly issue a new novel from her pen entitled "Manche." Mrs. Bryan has for some years contributed to various publications, her stories appearing in the inartistic and unsatisfactory shape of serials. Writing thus it is a sore temptation to sacrifice something to that lively demand for the sensational which makes itself felt in the popular taste. It is to Mrs. Bryan's credit that she has never, as far as we have observed, made any attempt to tickle the popular palate in this direction. Her work has been hurried, but serious. She has written with a purpose. Her literary instinct has kept her style and her methods utterly free from that species of sensationalism which is paltry enough in melodrama, but which is altogether obnoxious to true art. We are safe in promising the lovers of fiction a rich literary treat in "Manche," and we predict that the new novel will be one of the successes of the season. Mrs. Bryan's style is a happy blending of the dramatic and poetic with the gentle humor that dwells somewhere in that mysterious realm lying between tears and laughter, and the publication of "Manche" will introduce her to a public whose appreciation will be warm, prompt and substantial. "Manche" will be followed immediately by other novels from Mrs. Bryan's pen.

The resolutions referring to the opening of the water way from the gulf to the Atlantic, published in our Sunday's issue, were offered by Senator W. B. Folks, of the fifth district.

As far as we can learn, no formal arrangements have been made by our business men to entertain the Carolina merchants who, in response to the invitations sent out, will visit Atlanta to-day. This is proper. The impromptu hospitality with which the visitors will be greeted will be far more keenly appreciated than any formal parade or show.

By the time this reaches Mr. Blaine, of Maine, he will know the worst.

The New York Tribune says that Georgia is a repudiator. Our advice to all the states is to repudiate as Georgia has done. The old empire state of the solid south has more credit than she knows what to do with, and even the Wall street people were clamorous to get hold of her baby bonds. If all rumors are true, our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, would do well to become a repudiator if thereby its credit could be enhanced as the credit of Georgia has been. We submit this suggestion to the serious consideration of our esteemed contemporary.

A singular feature of the campaign in Maine was that Colonel G. Hamilton Dodge refused to take an active part.

In connection with its interesting but very inaccurate description of repudiation in Georgia, our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, has a series of maps of the several and various bugs that infested the republic during the silurian age. If the appearance of these bugs is not deceitful ferocity was their main characteristic. We infer that it is the intention of the Tribune to claim that these deadly insects were introduced by democrats to intimidate voters and that they were finally driven out of the country in confusion by the well-known piety of the republicans. We have not yet concluded whether to denounce this claim or to admit it. Meantime we await developments.

A bill is to be introduced in the next legislature of Rhode Island to change the name of Canonchet to Shot-gunchet.

IN GENERAL.

—Coney Island has been the most profitable summer resort on the Atlantic coast this season.

—When you wear your worst slouch hat down town on a foggy morning it is sure to clear up.

—Sherman is the only member of the administration on deck. The remainder are scattered all over the country.

—"The longer I live," emphatically remarks Mr. Conkling, "the more I detest the shot-gun policy."

—Mr. Conkling's experience at Narragansett will be valuable to Cornell in showing him how to run.

—Lord Chelmsford will have the first vacancy for the position of colonel of a regiment in the regular army of British troops.

—The first French version of Charles Lamb's "Essays on Elia" is soon to appear in Paris.

—Some of the anti-Cornell republicans in New York state declare that Cornell will be beaten by 60,000 votes. He ought to be if he is not.

—Mrs. A. T. Stewart refuses to give $200,000 for the dead body of her husband. And she does right. She can get a live husband for less money.—Norristown Herald.

—English society to Mrs. Langtry: "What is your fortune, my pretty maid?" "My face is my fortune, sir," she said.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

—As George William Curtis was quietly kicked behind the door at Saratoga he must have murmured: "Oh! for one-half minute of William Sprague's shot-gun."

—So many booms have departed that Mr. Tilden is fain to sing: "'Tis the last boom of summer, left booming alone; all its lovely companions are faded and gone."

—William R. Barker, the champion checker player of New England, has been made insane by close study of the same, and is in an asylum.

—The Springfield Republican mentions a poor, distracted old lady in eastern Massachusetts who lately announced herself "twin sister of Queen Victoria and Henry Ward Beecher."

—Thomas Carlyle has expressed a wish to be buried as quietly as possible in the choir of the old cathedral at Haddington, where he laid his wife twelve years ago. He is believed to be at death's door.

—Telegrams assure us that the Zulu country is quiet. All that seems needed now is to persuade the Zulus to emulate the example of their country.—Boston Transcript.

—Proclamation by Wm. Sprague: "The party who recently took three children from my premises at Narragansett Pier will return them at once and no questions asked."

—Mr. Hayes says he will take 10 per cent of his salary in silver, with the rest of the officials. His monthly bagfull will weigh about 25 pounds. Cabinet secretaries and congressmen will be served the same way.

—Messrs. Rothschild were, according to a parliamentary report, paid £90,411 for advancing the £3,976,582 required suddenly by Lord Beaconsfield to purchase, in 1874, the Luez canal shares.

—The Count de Lesseps comes of a hardy race. His father, M. Mathieu de Lesseps, was the first French representative in Egypt of Napoleon's famous expedition, while from 1831 to 1838 his son, the present count, was consul to the Nile regions.

—We are able to announce, on trustworthy authority, that if negotiations now in progress are successfully completed and the consent of the custodians is obtained in advance, George Washington Childs, A. M., will be interred in Westminster Abbey.—New York Sun.

—The Edison company has obtained from the French government permission to establish telephone communication between the various quarters of Paris. On payment of a monthly subscription a telephone will be installed in one's house just as gas or water.

—It now transpires that the dreaded pleuro-pneumonia has continued to exist in stables in New York for the past several months, and three to six cows have been killed weekly. Saturday three cows were found sick in one stable and killed. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent any possible spread of the disease.

—The arrival of Professor Nordenskjold and the Swedish exploring steamer Vega, in his command, at Yokohama, Japan, on Tuesday, sets at rest the last doubt about the successful achievement of the northeast passage. The expedition was probably one of the most remarkable in the whole series of Arctic explorations. It started from Gothenburg, Sweden, July 4, 1878, reached Nova Zembla on August 5, and arrived at Tsejdekin, the most northerly point in Asia, on the 19th of the same month. The expedition wintered in the ice-pack in longitude 177 west, and the team connected with it preserved their health remarkably well, the experience of Professor Nordenskjold in previous voyages serving in good stead. The natives on the coast hard by the point where the expedition was frozen up kept it supplied with bear and reindeer flesh, thus preventing scurvy. The cold experienced was intense, averaging 32 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. In spite of this, however, game and wild fowl were abundant when spring approached. The expedition, after being imbedded in the ice here for 264 days, finally was released on July 18, and immediately sailed for Behring straits, reaching there July 20, 1879, whence they steamed across to Alaska and thence to Japan. The expedition, besides contributing a practical proof of the existence of a northeast passage, has been able to make many important contributions to scientific research. It has determined the formation of the bottom of the Arctic seas, and their flora and fauna. It has calculated, determined and charted the location, velocity and volume of the Arctic and Pacific polar currents, and discovered a great many new fossils and a new marine animal. Professor Nordenskjold considers the voyage from Europe to Asia by Behring straits to be certain and safe, and the actual time in covering the route was very short. The success of the expedition has been remarkable, in view of the fact that so many leading explorers, for several centuries, have failed to achieve its object.

Georgia Sentiment.

Valdosta Times.

The code now comes in for a "whack" every day or two. Its most intimate acquaintances will not recognize it if half the alterations proposed are adopted.

Augusta Chronicle,

The argument of policy in favor of a renomination of Mr. Tilden is partly based upon the great strength he demonstrated in 1876, and partly on his acceptability now. As one sign we refer to the recent canvass of the general assembly. We take it that this fairly represents the people behind it, and that so many members would indirectly declare themselves of opinion that Mr. Tilden is our most available candidate if the constituencies of those members did not share in that opinion. Now, if Georgia entertains this opinion, what is there to lead her to entertain it which is not equally operative upon the popular mind elsewhere in the south? There is no reason that we know of, why in this state there should be a high opinion of Mr. Tilden's availability, and the same opinion not prevail in Alabama or Texas. The same causes are operative, and if those causes produce a given result here, we fail to see why they should fail to lead to like results elsewhere.

Trouble Among the Widows.

Philadelphia Times.

Another widow has mysteriously disappeared, the most remarkable feature of it being that she was a Maryland widow and about to be married. With the Georgia widow who disappeared a week ago this makes two widows now missing. At this rate it does not seem as much fun to be a widow as some folks have supposed it is. There is a chance that the Georgia widow will soon turn up, as she has written that revenue officers have carried her off for unpaid whisky tax, and the fact being that the government doesn't take wid-ows in payment even of the whisky tax she will no doubt be finally returned to her children and friends. If there are any more handsome widows left it might be worth while for them to lock themselves up before it is too late.

Rough Weather Ahead.

Monsill's Almanac of Planetary Meteorology.

The principal planets, excepting Uranus, are all within sixty-six degrees of the same celestial longitude with each other on this date (September 7.) The extremes of unseasonable elevations and depressions of atmospheric temperature will probably be very great from the last days of August until about the first days of November of the year 1879. The planetary conjunctions will likely produce unusually severe meteoric and earth convulsions during this term. The same year there are no oppositions or inferior conjunctions of the planets from April 16 to August 23. Therefore there are two opposite extremes of planetary positions for 1879.

Still-Hants Better than Booms.

Baltimore American, rep.

There is a noticeable slacking up in the booms of the presidential candidates. It appears that the starters of the grand boom reckoned without the general blow-off, and the Sherman boom has lost its original velocity. Meanwhile political prophets recall the fact that the boomers are generally defeated in the presidential convention, and the man who quietly paddled along in the rear is hauled to the front. Blaine boomed during the last canvass for the nomination, but Hayes got it. Now that there is no boom for Blaine, shrewd observers think it highly probable that the nomination will go to him.

The Man on Horseback.

Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel.

Rutherford, we fear you are not the Man on horseback.

The white-winged couriers of the deep will bring HIM from the Orient.

Where he is now arbitrating the affairs of empires whose history takes roots in the mists of antiquity measured by thousands of years.

Grant, the simple citizen, smoking his cigar, the statesman without an equal, the soldier without a peer,

Is coming, he, for whom the loyal north Watches and Waits.

The New York Business Summed Up.

Philadelphia Times.

The Saratoga declaration means that Conkling is supreme master; that the Hayes administration must be blotted out of the affections of the party; that Grant shall be the republican candidate in 1880 unless Conkling can be nominated, and that opposition to Conkling in New York is death to all who venture in the forbidden path. It will probably win this year, and the sequel will be a democratic victory in 1880, when the vote of New York can decide a presidential contest.

Plenty of Questions on Hand.

Chicago Tribune.

Senator Beck believes that the chief question to be brought before the next congress will be "the improving and extending our commerce." Alexander H. Stephens thinks the money question is first. Judge Hoadley and Sam Tilden's friends generally say it is the federal election laws. Mr. Blaine declares it is the restoration of the federal authority in the south. The California people think it is the Chinese question. There will be no dearth of "great questions"—this much is plain.

Suggestion to Cyrus.

Philadelphia North American.

The best thing Mr. Cyrus W. Field can do to get even with Mr. Tilden is to put his case in the hands of D. D. Field and have it tried before Justice Field. Mr. Tilden would unquestionably cave at such a presentation. It would be a family gathering.

Needs a Rest.

Chicago Times.

Governor Sprague's happy disposition will be permanently soured if he does not take a vacation. Gunning for United States senators, throwing women out of windows and chasing railroad trains will tell on the strongest constitution in time. He needs a rest.

Three Things that Cannot Be.

St. Louis Republican, dem.

There are three political disasters of which the American people next have no further apprehension—a first term of Sherman, a second term of Hayes, and a third term of Grant.

Gone to Stay.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

Sherman can put away his little boom now. It has climbed the golden stairs and gone to meet Bristow.

Representative as Well as Prosperous

Valdosta Times.

The Atlanta Constitution issued 10,000 copies last Sunday. We are glad to see the greatest paper in the south—one that so fully represents southern sentiment and views—so prosperous.

How to Secure Harmony.

Knoxville Tribune.

The republican party cannot succeed in 1880 unless there is perfect harmony in the ranks, and the only way to secure harmony is to make the ticket read, Conkling and Sprague.

Probably Not.

Philadelphia Times.

Under the circumstances probably there are no light-houses in the interior of New York, which it will be necessary for Secretary Sherman to inspect personally.

Only a Little One.

Cincinnati Star.

Wilmington, Delaware, has started a Bayard "boom." It is, however, a little boom from a little state for a big man.

OBITUARY.

WELLS—Died, near LaGrange, on Monday, September 8, 12 m., Myra M. Wells, only child of John D. and Hattie I. Wells—aged thirteen months and three weeks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, frequently over the left eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will relieve, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. I. Cay Lowe, Fulton, Ark., says:

"After a practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best and most judicious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. M. Cook, Newark, N. J., says:

"I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had any medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."

Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair or Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as Spring Water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

feb13d1yrthur sat read wly fol mat ues &

FRESH BEEF

ROASTED BY STEAM.

BOSTON BEEF PACKING CO.,

187 Congress street, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING NEW.—Excellent, Economical Food for Families. PURE, WHOLESOME MEAT. Save Fuel. Save Bother. Convenient and Delicious Cold, while so many nice dishes may be made from it.

Ask your Grocer for it. Ask your Butcher for it. Fifty per cent more nourishment in a given quantity of this Fresh Beef than in any other canned Fresh Beef.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

A. HAAS & BRO., Dodd's Building,

Alabama Street, ATLANTA, GA.

133 sep9 d6t tues thur sat

JOHN J. McDANIEL,

BROKER

BACON, FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY,

And General Merchandise,

21½ Alabama Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Refer by permission to: John H. James, Banker, Atlanta; J. H. Porter, Cashier Merchants Bank, Atlanta; J. R. Wylie, Vice-president Merchants Bank, and Wholesale Grocer, Atlanta; P. & T. Dodd & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta; Adair & Bro., Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta; Abbott & Bro., Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta; J. M. Lee, Wholesale Produce Merchant, Atlanta.

128 sep7 d3t

NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM Georgia and Tennessee Mills, a large stock of

FRESH GROUND FLOUR,

in sacks, to suit the trade, of high and low grades. Also, FIVE CAR LOADS OF

WESTERN HAY,

One Car of WHEAT and one Car of CORN, which we offer to Merchants at the

Lowest Wholesale Market Prices.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere

ADAIR & BROTHER,

27 West Alabama Street,

Atlanta, Ga.

H. FRANKLIN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

— DEALER IN —

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES

HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,

Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,

CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,

House-furnishing Goods

— AND —

METAL ROOFING,

Corner Broad & Hunter Streets

ATLANTA, GA.

279 march19, 1879 d6m

PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sturdy Hop Bitter books, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."

"When life is a drug, and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it."

"Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new."

"Ague, Biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters removes easily."

"Boils, Pimples, Freckles, Rough Skin, Eruptions, Impure Blood, Hop Bitters cure."

"Inactive Kidneys and Urinary Organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all."

"More health, more sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the best.

For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, wholesale and retail, Atlanta.

3 d2 jan21 dly tu thu sa & wly n r mat

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United states for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. LYMAN H. BLALOCK, JOHN S. BLALOCK and JOHN E. SHUTTLES.

I have levied upon as the property of John S. Blalock, one of the above named defendants, 202 acres of land, more or less, being part of land lot No. 165, in the 5th district of Meriwether county, Georgia, together with all the improvements thereon; and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., September 8th, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,

100 sep9 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. ROE A. HARRISON, ASA K. HARRISON, JOHN A. MANN, WILLIAM C. WALKER and JILES R. CHAPMAN.

I have levied upon, as the property of Wm. C. Walker, one of the above named defendants, 50 acres of land, more or less, being part of lot of land No. 137, in the 14th district of Clayton county, Georgia, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale,

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,

99 sep9 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

MT. VERON INSTITUTE, 66 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, French, German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of professors. The 24th annual session will commence Sept. 18th. For circulars address the principals, Mrs. MARY J. JONES and Mrs. B. MAITLAND.

334 june22 d52t

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address

DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

339 june22 dly tues thur sat &wkyly

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms the Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says he has used it in cases of ser-fu-lo and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO

8 College Place,

NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

70 mch5 deowly & weowly

SUMMER RESORTS.

An Attractive and Cheap Summer Programme.

CATOOSA SPRINGS

—UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT—

JOHN E. POOLE.....Manager.

These celebrated Springs are 1½ miles from Atlanta, on the W. & A. R. R., only four hours' ride, and have very favorable for the great variety and undoubted virtue of the water, fine mountain scenery and convenient location. The spacious Hotel buildings and cottages are now open for the season and visitors will find commodious grounds, complete baths, cool, airy rooms, courteous attention, and a Table supplied with an abundance of GOOD things. The management are determined to use every legitimate means to make this the Most Desirable Summer Resort in the South. Fast Trains leave Atlanta daily at 5:20 a. m. and 3:40 p. m. for the Springs. Being only 26 miles from Chattanooga, parties desiring to visit the far-famed Lookout Mountain, can leave Catoosa at 9:30 a. m., visit the Mountain, and return at 6 p. m. same day. On and after June 10th (and until October 1st), 1879, EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold at the following unprecedented rates.

Excursion Tickets

From Atlanta to Catoosa Springs and Return, including Railroad Fare, Stage Fare and One Week's Board, ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

Parties desiring to remain longer than one week can do so upon payment of one dollar per day. Excursion Tickets good to return any day leaving the Springs before October 1st, 1879.

Tickets can be purchased from Mr. James A. Adair, Agent Union Depot, or from Mr. R. D. Mann, No. 4 Kimball House.

Go up and try it for one week.

B. W. WRENN,

General Passenger Agent.

Saturday Excursion

TO

CATOOSA SPRINGS.

Good to leave Atlanta Saturday evening at 3 p. m., arriving at Springs at 8 p. m., returning leave Catoosa at 6 p.m., arrive in Atlanta at 11 p. m., Sunday. Railroad Fare, Stage Fare, Supper at Dalton and Board at Springs, only $5.

B. W. WRENN

General Passenger Agent.

SUNDAY EXCURSION

TO

CATOOSA SPRINGS.

Excursion Tickets, good to leave Atlanta at 5:30 a. m., arriving at Catoosa at 10 a. m., returning leave Catoosa at 6 p. m., arriving in Atlanta at 11 p. m. Railroad Fare, Stage Fare and Dinner, only $3.

B. W. WRENN,

General Passenger Agent.

000 aug28 d2w

The Georgia State Fair,

At MACON,

October 27th to November 1st, 1879.

The Most Magnificent and Best Appointed Grounds in America.

LIBERAL CASH PREMIUMS

—In all Classes, and the largest offered by any Fair in the United States.

TROTTING & RUNNING RACES

Every Day, by some of the

MOST NOTED HORSES ON THE TURF

Music will be furnished by a celebrated

MILITARY BAND.

Many of the Prominent Statesmen,

Now before the Public, will attend the State Fair as visitors, and several will make addresses.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

For Freight and Passengers, on all the Railroads in the State.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to be an Exhibitor, and you are requested to write to the Secretary at Macon for a Premium List and other information.

THOS. HARDEMAN, Jr., President.

I. F. LIVINGSTON, Gen'l Sup't.

MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Secretary.

61 sep9 d1ft dly

OFFICE BIBB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MACON, GA., August 19th, 1879.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TO the trade of Georgia, Alabama and Florida that we have put in the old

Macon Mills

a complete system of NEW MACHINERY, embracing all the latest improvements, with which we are now producing the justly celebrated

Macon Sheeting.

We have been at great expense to insure a thorough duplicate of these goods, and can say that the cloth we are now making is equal to anything ever produced South, and far superior to many popular brands now on the market.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the high standard of these Goods, and solicit from purchasers, large and small, an examination of the goods and a share of their patronage.

ASK YOUR MERCHANTS FOR

MACON SHEETING SHIRTING AND DRILLS.

Very truly,

J. F. HANSON, Agt.

254 aug17 d&w1m

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Stoves, Tin-ware, Wood-ware, Hollow-ware, Table Cutlery

Metals, Tinners' Stock, etc. LAMP GOODS and CROCKERY A SPECIALTY.

50 CHEAPSIDE, IN THE STATE.

Prices furnished on applica ion.

No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

33 sep1 d4m 2d pg

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR

HAS FOR SALE A LARGE LOT ON WEST side of Washington street.

9 ROOM BRICK RESIDENCE,

modern style, in good repair, Carriage House, etc. Belongs to a non-resident. A bargain can be had.

000 sep9 d2t G. W. ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR

HAS

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

The most Healing, Soothing, and Refreshing External Application in the World.

Rapidly heals Ulcers, Old Sores and Discharging Wounds. Itching Piles and other Itching affections that have been the torture of a lifetime, are affording unspeakable gratification to thousands. Burns, Scalds, Wounds and Fevers and Inflammation and scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases of the Scalp, including Loss of Hair, Dandruff and Scaly Accumulations, Blotches, Blisters, Pimples, Tetter, Ringworm, Itching like it has ever been known to the most intelligent physicians. It has swept in front of it all other remedies out of existence. It is revolutionary in its composition and mode of treatment and proceeds in curing every external affection, at every stage it is ably assisted by Cuticura Soap, which is apart of itself medicinally and at the same time the most delightfully fragrant and refreshing Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Soap in existence.

Cuticura Resolvent, a powerful purifying agent and blood stimulant, should be taken to neutralize and resolve away blood poisons, caused by the germs of scrofular, cancer, canker, malarial or contagious diseases, which maintain and foster diseases of the skin and Scalp.

SALT RHEUM.

Life a burden from the sufferings caused by this terrible disease.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Please accept my most grateful thanks for the great, very great, comfort I have received from the use of your Cuticura.

For the past eight or nine years I have been troubled with that dreadful disease, Salt Rheum. For months I would be helpless, my very life a burden to me.

I have used everything in the shape of medicine, both external and internal, but with no effect.

My hands were in a terrible condition, the back of them being all raw, and I thought I would try Cuticura.

I tried it, and lo! it was as if a miracle had been performed, for I will take my oath that in three applications my hands were as smooth as a newborn babe's.

I presume there are hundreds, if not thousands, who know of my case, among whom there may be some one similarly afflicted, and if so I would earnestly advise him to give Cuticura a trial.

Yours very thankfully,

A. D. BAKER, Ticket Agent C. S. R. R.

Detroit Junction, Detroit, Mich., January 30, 1879.

TETTER AND SALT RHEUM

on the Hands Cured. A Grateful Letter

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Having been troubled for many years with the Tetter or Salt Rheum, and spent many a hard-earned dollar, I was given a trial of your Cuticura, and, thank God, my hands are well. I never had anything do me good like that.

You may put this in the paper and welcome, and may it do some other poor sufferer the same good it has done me! I am well known here, having lived here almost fifteen years and kept boarders for a living, and sometimes my heart was sore, thinking I would have to give up altogether with my sore hands, and having a small family to take care of; but oh! thank God, my hands are well, so I again return thanks.

Yours respectfully, ELIZABETH BUCKLEY.

Littleton, N. H., May 30, 1878.

The Cuticura remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, chemists and druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1.00. Resolvent, $1.00 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach, they furnish the absorbents with that marvellous vitalizing and restorative agency, Electricity, united with the curative properties of our own fragrant Balsams and Pine. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Bilious Colic, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, they are the best remedy in the world

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PATENT MEDICINES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

Pain in the side, under the shoulder blade, and through to the top of the shoulder, which increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side, and the patient is hardly able to lie on that side; sometimes the pain is mistaken for rheumatism, and sometimes for neuralgia. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with looseness; the head is troubled with pain, sometimes with a dull, heavy sensation, accompanied with a loss of memory, and sometimes with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility, is easily startled, has frequent attacks of the blues, and the complexion sometimes assumes a sallow appearance, and although the patient may not have all of the symptoms here enumerated, yet examination of the body, death, has shown the liver to have been extensively diseased.

Taken according to directions, these Pills will cure any case of Liver Complaint, or any disease that can be cured by any cathartic or liver medicine in existence. No better cathartic can be used, prior to or after taking quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all Chills and Fever, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

TAYLOR BROS., Proprietors,

and the business will be conducted by them, with William Healy as Agent.

sep8 dtf&w

BRIEF MENTION.

The premises at Vernon, Ga., recently advertised, have been sold on the 2d inst. by Messrs. McLANE & Co., to Messrs. McLANE'S Liver Pills.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS have the signatures of C. McLANE and Fleming Bros. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

SHOP MAN WANTED.

ONE WHO IS CAPABLE OF RUNNING AND taking charge of Wood Working Machinery, can get steady employment and moderate wages. Address, stating age, married or single, experience, where employed and wages would expect.

A. K. FISHER.

Powersville, Houston county, Ga., Aug. 14, 1879

31 s16 dim

THE BOYLE

Ice Machine Co.

—OF—

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the fullest guarantee. No payments required until Machine has been fully tested.

For particulars as to details, apply to or address

WM. C. COOKE,

Southern Agent,

28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine under their patents, of capacity of ten tons of ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation, at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full quantity of Ice daily. The Machine, so far as I have tested it, if of the most perfect and substantial character Having owned an ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any Ice Machine of which I have any knowledge. ALBERT HOWELL.

21 s tuly12 dtf

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The oyster has the floor. And it is best to let him stay there awhile.

—Americus will hereafter be included in all well authenticated railroad maps.

—The Cuthbert boys got hold of a drunken negro the other night and painted him blue.

—The postal card fiend denies that there is anybody in Sayanner. The p. c. f. should attend night school.

—As the cool weather approaches the affectionate betsey bug will cease to aid night editors in their political researches.

—The work of laying the iron on the Hartwell branch road has begun, and will be completed early in the fall.

—The editor of the Griffin Sun grows confidential. He says: "We do love our wife. The great trouble with us has always been to keep from loving other people's also."

—Since Jim Gray has got to be a doctor he claims that Monroe county peaches are wormy. This is a very gloomy view to take.

—Professor Cox and the orchestra of La-Grange female college will give the people of Americus a musical treat next Friday night.

—The boys and girls of Blakely laugh and giggle in church. This is bad—very bad. The old folks should keep them at home.

—Why doesn't some economical capitalist purchase the charter and water power of the Estonton factory? Before the war, the factory was a money-making institution.

—Colonel Bob Humber, of Putnam, is against the railroad bill if it prevents the hands on Captain Whiting's train from stopping on the road and picking up lightwood knots.

—The Romans are engaged in horseback riding, and Mrs. T. E. Melville is awarded the blue ribbon by the Bulletin for the ease and grace with which she manages her steed.

—It is to be feared that some of our Georgia contemporaries are opposing the legal advertising bill with a very dim understanding of the subject. That bill was drawn by the editor of a weekly paper.

—Warrenton Clipper: The circulation of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has reached 10,000. This is the largest circulation in the cotton statesand without doubt it is deserved.

—Eastman Times: THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, that ably conducted journal, which every Georgian, and indeed the whole south should feel proud of, reached the enormous circulation of 10,000 on last Sunday.

—The Cuthbert Appeal learns that Mr. Henry Mansfield, who lives near Bluffton, and whose wife died on the 11th of last month, was married last Sunday to Miss Fannie Tinsley. A widower of two whole weeks.

—The Griffin Sun is mistaken in saying that the editor of the Monroe Advertiser is a member of the senate. He is a member, in good standing, of company Q, and is reading clerk in the senate, but otherwise his affections are not engaged in that body.

—Georgians who want to go to Texas should reflect that no one except capitalists can make an honest living without hard-work. We verily believe that the labor necessary to make a family reasonably comfortable in Texas will make a fortune in Georgia.

—The Boston correspondent of the Thomasville Times says that Mr. D. C. Clark has near his house 1¼ acres of ground which illustrate the advantages of concentrating manure. Every year a heavy application of stable manure is made. This year he has already harvested over 7,000 pounds of good oats, and he now has it planted in corn which will yield about 30 bushels. He was enabled to eat roasting ears in exactly two months from the time the corn came up.

—The Quitman Free Press says that a man named Cox was killed last Thursday near Boston in Thomas county, by a man named Fitzgerald. Cox attacked Fitzgerald on the road and demanded his horse and wagon, and upon Fitzgerald's refusing to give him possession the fellow Cox opened fire with a rifle, but missed Fitzgerald; whereupon Fitzgerald, who is said to be a quiet, inoffensive old man, rummaged around in the bottom of the wagon, found an old pistol and "blowed" a hole through the gentleman. Verdict of the jury, justifiable killing."

—The Dublin Post tells of a singular circumstance connected with the death of Mr. M. J. Guyton, which occurred in that town last Sunday afternoon. It says that he became possessed some time ago of the presentiment that he would die before the first of September. For the last ten days of his life he enqtired daily as to the day of the month, and anxiously numbered his remaining days. On Sunday, the last day, he counted the hours, and when, in answer to his inquiry, he was told it was 5 o'clock, he whispered indistinctly something about sunset and expired with the words on his lips. A sister of his died under the influence of a similar presentiment some years ago.

—Albany News: Carpet-baggers are making their way southward again. They come to feel the colored pulse, and to see how it beats concerning the presidential and congressional contests next year. We look for scores of them this winter, and in "good time" they will be as thick as the locusts of Egypt.

—Buena Vista Argus: Some of our farmers say one great failure in the cotton crop has been that of blooming. Many forms which have been retained fresh on the stalk have failed to bloom. We do not understand how the forms can fail to shed if they do not bloom. A disease or an inability to bloom, it appears to us, would result in a casting of the form.

—Hawkinsville Dispatch. The cotton business opened briskly in Hawkinsville on Saturday last. About one hundred new bales were received during the day, and the market was lively at 10¼ cents, and a few bales were sold for 10¾ cents. Since then there has been a small decline, and the market is now quoted at 10¼ to 10⅜ cents.

—Columbus Times: It is a pleasure to us to know and to feel that we indeed have a "solid" south. A south that can boast of an annual crop of 5,000,000 bales of cotton, 200,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and 600,000 hogsheads of sugar weighing 1,000 pounds each, besides her rice, naval stores, lumber and other productions, may well be called "solid." If the people of the south will be wise in the use of those great staple crops and productions, her power will be felt more than it is now, and she will command the respect of those who are now only disposed to taunt her.

—Twiggs county correspondence Irwinton Southerner and Appeal says: The negroes of this section are agitating the question whether they should go or not "go west." The exodus wave was a long time in reaching this section, but it has struck at last. However, I hear of only one family that is going. There are certain white men who, in consideration of their color, may be thought to be equal to the negroes, who are trying to persuade the latter to leave this country. This was shown a few days ago, when one of this class was found in close conversation with one of the writer's negroes, urging him to leave this worn-out country and go where he would get rich in a few years. This same man is said to hail from an adjoining county, which modesty forbids my naming.

—In nine out of ten cases of Cholera Infantum and Bowel Disorders, that prove fatal from ordinary neglect and subsequent treatment, the timely use of Dr. Moffett's Teethina (Teething Powders) would have saved the child.

Great Merit.

All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters, as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY

SCHOOL.

THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY SCHOOL under the Supervision of Mrs. Weems, will be open for scholars on the first Monday in septemper next, at the School House, corner Forsyth and Walton streets

264 aug14 dim

H. CASTLEMAN,

STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Atlanta City Bonds and Georgia 6s.

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Columbus City Bonds, Eagle & Phenix Factory Stock and Southwestern R. R. Stock.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 8, 1879.

The bond and stock market is quiet.

EXCHANGE—		
Buying at	par	Selling ¼ prem.
BONDS—		
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W'k's 7s 100@102
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 7s 100@102
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta City 8s 106@108
Ga. 7s gold	110@112	Atlanta 10s 112@114
Georgia 8s I. T.	110@112	Augusta City 7s 101@102
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Sav. City 6s, new 67@ 69
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City 62@ 65
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Columbus City 70@ 72
M. T. & W. P. R. R. 1st mortgage	101@108	Ga. R. R. 7s 106@107
STOCKS—		Ga. R. R. 6s 99@101
Georgia R. R.	79@ 81	Central R. R. 7s 107@109
Central R. R.	63@ 65	W. & A. R. R. Leased
A. & W. P. R. R.	107@109	Interest 10 per cent income bonds 105@108
		South Wes R.R. 101@113
		Atlanta Str't RR 98@100

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.80¾; short 4.83. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Evening.—Money easy at 5@6. Exchange quiet at $4.80¾@$4.81¾. Governments firm; new 6ves 102½; four and a half per cents 104¾; four per cents 101⅛. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed inactive.

N. Y. Central	118½	Chicago & N.W.	89¾
Erie	36¾	Preferred	99½
Lake Shore	87¾	Rock Island	138¾
Illinois Central	87	Western Union	94¾
Pittsburg	99¼		

Sub-Treasury balances:

Coin.....$138,539,812 Currency.....$20,996,308

LONDON, September 8—noon.—Consols 97⅝; Erie 27¾.

PARIS, September 8—1:30 p.m.—Rentes 84f. 10c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 8, 1879.

New York opened firm this morning and, with the exception of September, but few changes have taken place. All the months have closed a shade in advance of Saturday' closing quotations. September has been very irregular, but in the end shows a heavy gain. Since the opening Saturday September has advanced about 20 points. The close this evening was several points below the opening this morning, but the market remains firm. At no time during the day were the opening figures reached, and 12.89 was reported for September at 11.25. Sales amount to 68,000 bales to-day.

New York spots were put up ⅛c to day, making 12⅜c. Sales to consumers amount to 298 bales, speculators taking 65 bales.

We are indebted to the Chronicle for the following information: "For the five days ending September 5 the total receipts have reached 13,920 bales, against 4,875 bales last week, 4,834 bales the previous week, and 3,462 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1879, 13,920 bales, against 26,750 bales for the same period of 1878, showing a decrease since September 1, 1879, of 12,830 bales. Compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports the week ending September 5 of 3,526 bales, while the stocks are 4,399 bales less than they were at the same time a year ago."

The local market has been quite active to-day and speculation in futures has been excited. From this date on we will give a daily statement of receipts and shipments for Atlanta. The following is our statement for four days:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	14
Air Line Railroad	13
Georgia Railroad	2
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	2
West Point Railroad	—
Total	31
Receipts previously	24
Total	55
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	304

Shipments not yet arranged.

Macon Daily Cotton Report.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, September 8.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; net receipts 133 bales; sales 120; shipments 136.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1879.

TIME.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.
10:00	12.47@12.50	11.78@11.80	10.65@10.68	10.54@10.56	10.60		
10:47	12.48@12.49	11.78@11.80	10.66@10.69	10.54@10.56	10.60		
11:25	12.39@12.41	11.70@11.72	10.60@10.62	10.48@10.50	10.55@10.57		
12:00	12.40@12.41	11.71@11.73	10.61@10.62	10.50@10.52	10.56@10.58		
1:30	12.43@12.45	11.74@11.75	10.61@10.63	10.50@10.52	10.56@10.58		
2:30	12.43@12.44	11.74@11.75	10.61@10.63	10.50@10.52	10.56@10.58		
Closed firm; sales 65,000 bales.	10.64		10.52	10.51@10.52	10.57	10.67@10.70	10.79@10.80

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—noon.—Cotton firmer and fractionally dearer; middling uplands 6 13-16; middling orleans 6 15-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 2,500; all American; futures opened 1-32 better; uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 27-32; September and October delivery 6⅝@6 23-32; October and November delivery 6 11-32@6⅜; November and December delivery 6 5-32; futures now easier.

LIVERPOOL, September 8—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6⅝; middling orleans 7; futures firm.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—5:00 p.m.—Sales of American 8,550 bales; futures quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Cotton quiet; mid dling uplands 12¾; middling Orleans 12⅝; sales 363 bales; net receipts 20; gross 118; consolidated net receipts 5,451; exports to Great Britain 3,126.

GALVESTON, September 8.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,251 bales; gross —; sales 1,129; stock 6,429; exports coastwise 2,940.

NORFOLK, September 8.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; net receipts 25 bales; gross —; stock 324; sales —; exports coastwise 820.

BALTIMORE, September 8.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts none; gross 3 bales; sales to spinners 50; stock 1,201; exports coastwise 25.

BOSTON, September 8.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 41 bales; gross 358; sales —; stock 3,033.

WILMINGTON, September 8.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 5 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 162; exports coastwise 27.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts none; gross none; sales to spinners 115; stock 2,026.

SAVANNAH, September 8.—Cotton very firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 1,742 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 4,950.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—Cotton strong; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary not quoted; net receipts 1,256 bales; gross —; sales 1,67; stock 64,831.

MOBILE, September 8.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 139 bales; gross —; sales 40; stock 862; exports coastwise 43.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, September 8.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 10½; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 373 bales; shipments —; sales 125.

CHARLESTON, September 8.—Cotton strong; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 622 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 1,338; exports coastwise 333.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 8, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 8—Flour—Western markets are irregular. Low grades are in demand, and, not being very plenty, have advanced from $3.00@3.25 p. barrel in the last few days. The local market is dull. Millers, however, have no complaint to make, as their trade continues quite good. Stocks are only moderate. No changes are reported to-day. We quote fancy $6.00@7.00; extra family $5.75@6.00; family $5.25@5.50; extra $4.00@4.75. Wheat—The enormous shipments from the west to European markets during August caused shippers to pause in their operations until the influence of these supplies could in some degree be tested; yet this seems to have provoked no pressure to sell, and prices were not seriously depressed. For some days, however, the western markets have been quite unsettled, and wide fluctuations in prices have occurred, with unsatisfactory results. The tendency of late has been upwards, and to-day's close took place, which closed September at 89c, a gain of 1c per bushel since Saturday, and October 85¾c, a gain of 1½c. Chicago reports receipts 208,275 bushels; shipments 183,778 bushels. The local speculators have been liberal in their transactions to-day—perhaps those to them for some days past. Other grains were almost completely deserted, though the shipments in other grains were of minor importance. Outside of millers supplies there are no spots here. The following are paying prices: Tennessee white and red, amber $1.00@$1.12; Tennessee medium $1.00@$1.05; Georgia choice white and amber 90c@$1.00; low grades 85c. Corn—Chicago reports a small advance to-day, with prices nearly 1c higher, but nothing new is mentioned. Receipts for Chicago to-day amount to 347,000 bushels; shipments 280,758 bushels. The local market is rather quiet. The demand for corn has to some extent fallen off. Prices are firm at 70c for choice white in sacks; 68c for yellow. Oats—Stock limited; feed are quoted 45c; seed 50@55c.

BALTIMORE, September 8—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@3.75; extra $4.00@4.75; Rio brands $4.65@5.75; Patapsco family $6.50. Wheat southern steady and quiet; western firm; southern red $1.06@1.10; amber $1.11@1.13; No. 1 Maryland $1.13; No. 2 western winter red spot and September $1.10¼@1.10⅞; October $1.10⅝@$1.10¾; November $1.10¾@$1.10¾; December $1.10⅞@$1.10⅞. Corn, southern steady; western firm; southern white 56; yellow 48½. Oats firm; a shade better, southern 32@34; western white 31@33; western mixed 30@32. Pennsylvania 32@33. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13.00@$14.00.

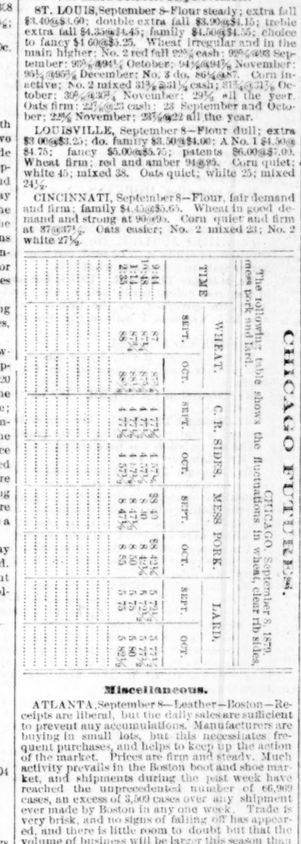
NEW YORK, September 8—Flour 5@10c better; medium grades very firm; others unchanged; moderate export and home trade inquiry; southern steady; common to fair extra $4.60@$5.25; good to choice extra $5.50@$6.75. Wheat ½@¾c better, with a moderate export demand; ungraded winter red $1.03@$1.10; No. 2 do $1.07@$1.09½; No. 2 do $1.10¾@$1.11¾. Corn ½c better and more active; ungraded 46¾@47¾. Oats about ½c better and moderately active; No. 3 31; No. 2 white 33; No. 2 32½@33. No. 2 white 33¾@33½. Hay, shipping 50. Hops steady; yearlings 4@10.

CHICAGO, September 8—Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring 94; No. 2 do. 87¾@88c; No. 3 do. 80½@83c; rejected 72¾@74. Corn in good demand at full prices and firmer but not quotably higher; 3 cash; 33¼ September; 33¾ October; 31½@34¾ November; 33 all the year; rejected 31c. Oats 25 cash; 21¼ September; 25¾ October; 24½@25c November; 24¾ all the year; rejected 20@20¾. At the close corn was firmer but not quotably higher. Oats in good demand; 24 asked October; 24½ November.

ST. LOUIS, September 8—Flour steady; extra fall $3.40@$4.20; double extra fall $3.90@$4.15; treble extra fall $4.35@$4.75; choice to fancy $4.80@$5.25. Wheat irregular and in the main higher; No. 2 red fall 92½ cash; 90¾@93 September; 90½@95¾ December; No. 3 do. 86¼@88¼; No. 2 red 92½@93c; rejected 80@80¾. Corn inactive; No. 2 mixed 31¾@31¾ cash; 31¾@31⅞ October; 30½@30¾ November; 29½ all the year. Oats firm; 22½@23 cash; 23 September and October; 24½ November; 23½@23 all the year.

LOUISVILLE, September 8—Flour dull; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $3.50@$4.00; A No. 1 $4.50@$4.75; fancy $5.00@$5.75; patents $6.00@$7.00. Wheat firm; red and amber 91@93. Corn quiet; white 45; mixed 38. Oats quiet; white 25; mixed 24½.

CINCINNATI, September 8—Flour, fair demand and firm; family $4.40@$5.65. Wheat in good demand and strong at 90@93. Corn quiet and firm at 37@37½. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 23; No. 2 white 27½.



Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, September 8—Leather—Boston—Receipts are liberal, but the daily sales are sufficient to prevent any accumulations. Manufacturers are buying in small lots, but this necessitates frequent purchases, and helps to keep up the action of the market. Prices are firm and steady. Much activity prevails in the Boston boot and shoe market, and shipments during the past week have reached the unprecedented number of 66,909 cases, an excess of 3,909 cases over any shipment ever made by Boston in any one week. Trade is very brisk, and no signs of falling off has appeared, and there is little room to doubt but that the volume of business will be larger this season than ever before known. Shipments for the week ending September 4 foot up 66,909 cases, against 63,160 cases in the previous week, and against 62,989 cases in the corresponding week. The total shipments since January 1st to places out of New England from factories direct, amount to 1,306,000 cases against 1,017,325 cases in the week of 1878. The New York boot and shoe trade continues to improve, and sales for the week show a marked increase over the corresponding week of last year. With Philadelphia, business is only moderately fair, though manufacturers are all at work, and appear to be straining to turn out larger productions. The local leather market is firm. The boot and shoe trade during the early part of the past week was only moderately fair, but later business improved, and upon the whole sales will be of fair average. There are good stocks here now, and receipts are daily coming in. Prices are as follows: Hemlock side, good, 23@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; goodwhite oak sole 32@35c; Georgia upper 30@40c; harness, other 28@38c.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Lime—A good and steady business is reported, and the market continues to move along from week to week without much variation. We quote: In car-load lots, rice on cars in Atlanta, 80c; less than car-loads 90c @ $1 bbl; asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 @ 2bl.; less than car-loads $2.50 @ bbl.; marble dust in lots $4.00@$4.50 @ bbl.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Paper—September is probably the most active month with paper dealers, though sales during August, September and October show very little variation as far as the volume of business is concerned. There is some change in prices as will be seen below. Manilla paper No. 1 8½c @ lb; No. 2 7c @ lb; No. 3 6c @ lb; wrapping 4½ @ lb; straw 2¾ @ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6¾@7; for wheat, 8@8½; second-hand 5½ @ 6½c.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Boots—September is probably the most active month with paper dealers, though sales during August, September and October show very little variation as far as the volume of business is concerned. There is some change in prices as will be seen below. Manilla paper No. 1 8½c @ lb; No. 2 7c @ lb; No. 3 6c @ lb; wrapping 4½ @ lb; straw 2¾ @ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6¾@7; for wheat, 8@8½; second-hand 5½ @ 6½c.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Wool—Eastern markets continue to show the same activity, and in some instances advances have taken place, but in all cases prices were fully maintained. Stockers are large. The local market continues such small stocks that it amounts to insignificance. There is a good demand here for wool, and buyers are plentiful. We quote washed 20@30c; unwashed 20@25c; burrier 5c.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Hides—No changes of importance have taken place in eastern markets during the past week. Sheep and calf skins are quiet. Goat skins firm and in good demand. The local market is firm and steady, with small receipts constantly coming in. Our dealers are paying the prices quoted below. Dry flint 11c; dry salt 10c@11; wet salted 6½@7.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Hay—Stocks moderate; demand fair. Prices firm and market up. We quote choice Timothy $1.20; choice mixed $1.00@1.10; prime mixed $1.00@1.05; common mixed 90@95.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Bagging—There is a heavy inquiry for bagging, and the volume of business is rapidly increasing. We quote the market a shade off to-day: 1¾ lbs 10½c; 2lbs 11¼c.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very dull at present. Georgia 90@2c per bushel; western 2½@3c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Rye—There is an improved demand for Rye. Light stocks offered here and prices are firm at an advance. We quote at 76@$1.00.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Iron Ties—In good demand and trade in this line is rapidly improving. We quote pieced $1.65@$1.70; whole ties $2.65.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece 33@43; pulled 18@40; unwashed 15@34; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Peas—Very scarce. We quote stock peas $1.10@$1.25; white peas in poor demand.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Whisky—We quote $1.40 @$1.50. Turpentine firm at 26½.

NEW YORK, September 8—Rosin quiet at $1.20@$1.30. Turpentine firm at 26¼.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Wheat Bran — In moderate demand at 7a8@8c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Bulk Meats—The Chicago market opened this morning several points above Saturday's close, but, strange to say, no one change is reported for the day. September opened at 4 77½, a gain of 7½ points since Saturday. October opened at 4 85@5, and shows a gain of 5 points. Hog receipts in Chicago to-day are quite small, amounting to only 5,000. The local market is unchanged in every particular. Clear rib sides, boxed, 5¾c; clear sides, boxed—O. S. stock of bacon; with the exception of sugar-cured hams, is very small. We quote a few changes below: sugar-cured hams, 10½@11½c; canvassed, 9@9½c; choice canvassed hams 8@8½c; plain hams, none quoted; breakfast bacon, strips, 8c. Mess Pork—A considerable advance is reported to-day, which is partic in sympathy with the rise in other descriptions of the hog product market. October closed at 8.59 to-day, a gain of 17½ points since Saturday. Local transactions limited. Lard—Chicago reports an advance of 7½ points for October leaf. The local market is very firm; stocks are comparatively small, and dealers are asking prices given below: tierces, leaf, 8½; refined 7½@8; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9¼.

NEW YORK, September 8—Pork firmer with a moderate inquiry; new mess, spot, quoted at 9.25 for choice. Cut meats fairly active. Middles firmer and good; long clear 5¾; short clear 5¾@5 7-16; long and short clear 5¾. Lard opened stronger and closed with a fair business; prime steam, spot 6.15@6.20.

CINCINNATI, September 7—Pork quiet; held at $8.50. Lard steady and firm; steam 5.70; current make 5.65. Bulk Meats quiet and firm; shoulders 3¾; short rib 4.80; short clear 5. Bacon steady and in fair demand; shoulders 5; clear ribs 5¾; clear sides 6¾.

LOUISVILLE, September 8—Pork nominal. Lard firmer; choice leaf in tierces 6; kegs 6¼. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 3½; clear ribs 5; clear sides 5½—for loose. Bacon firm; shoulders 3¾@4; clear ribs 5½; clear sides 6¼. Sugar-cured hams 6@7.

BALTIMORE, September 8—Provisions firm; Mess pork $9.75. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 5; packed, shoulders 4¼; clear rib sides 5¾. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 6; hams 11@11¾. Lard, refined in tierces 6¾.

ST. LOUIS, September 8—Pork stronger at $8.80. Bulk Meats in good demand; shoulders 3c; cut and clear ribs 4.80; clear sides 5. Bacon higher; shoulders 4¼@4½; clear ribs 5.20@5.25; clear sides 5.60@5.70. Lard quieter at 5¾.

CHICAGO, September 8—Pork strong and higher; $8.45 cash. Lard active, firm and higher; 5.77½ cash. Bulk meats in good demand and tending upwards; shoulders 3.35; clear ribs 4.85; clear sides 5.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Coffee—We quote old government Java 28@30; Rio 11½@13¾. Roasted Coffee—The demand this season is about over, and trade in this department is growing rapidly larger; old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20¾; choice and fair 18@19. Sugars—There is no perceptible change in the market. Prices are firm and sales are of a fair average; A sugar 9¾; granulated 9¾; cut loaf 10; powdered 10, extra C 8¾; yellow 7¾@8¾; New Orleans 7½@8¾. Molasses—Sales 30; barrels 21; barrels 22. Syrup—In good demand at quotations; Sorghum is a slow sale at 40@45c. New Orleans choice 45@70; do, prime 45c; do, good 42½; refined 45@70; refined 40@60. Tea—Owing to the advance in the eastern market in low grades of green tea, prices here have also moved up; higher grades are unchanged. We quote Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; Imperial and Gunpowder 30@90; Young Hyson 30@70; English Breakfast 30@35. Pepper quiet at 12½; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.30 @$1.25; mustard, best, 50; medium 34@45; fine 20@30. Crackers—Trade is better; sales 75 barrels; $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. $5.00@$5.50; No 3 do $5.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$3.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Soda—Arm & Hammer 6c; boxes 5c. Rice—Fair 7½; good 7@8; prime 8@8¾.

HAVANA, September 8.—Sugar rather dull and irregular, but quotations were firm at the close, and are as follows: Nos. 19 to 12D's 7⅝@8 reals, gold, per arroba; Nos. 12 to 20 D's 8¾@8⅞; molasses sugar, Nos. 7 to 10 @8; muscovados; muscovados common to fair 6¼@8¼; centrifugal Nos. 14 to 18, in boxes and hogsheads 8¼@8¾. Stocks in port; rejected 3,000 boxes; Cuba 25 cash;

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅜d; in New York at 12⅝c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain, southerly winds, generally shifting to northerly, stationary or lower temperature and generally higher barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, September 8, 10:21 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Pr ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.02	70	66	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.04	81	65	W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Cordeans	30.05	82	60	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.07	...	83	E.	Light	.02	Thr'tng
Indianola	30.07	79	95	E.	Light	.92	Lt. rain
Key West	30.06	83	79	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.07	78	71	S. E.	Light	.00	Hazy.
Montgom'ry	30.07	77	82	W.	Gent	.6	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	81	74	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.02	9	82	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 8, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.06	71	80	W.	Fresh	.00	Hazy.
11:31	28.98	81	55	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	2 .95	84	74	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:05	29.92	84	46	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.01	72	62	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.02	70	66	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 29.998 | Maximum ther..... .84
Mean daily ther..... 74.7 | Minimum ther..... .70
Mean daily humid. 63.0 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE CRAIGE & CO., 41 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority.
C. & Co.
aug 28 30 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Louisiana State Lottery—M. A. Dauphin.
Fresh Beef—A. Haas & Bro.
Nine room brick residence—G. W. Adair.
Planters' Warehouse—Maddox, Rucker & Co.
Obituary—Myra M. Wells.
Two Whitehall street lots—G. W. Adair.
U. S. Marshal's Sales—O. P. Fitzsimons.
Peachtree street lot—G. W. Adair.
Citations—Daniel Pittman.
Sheriff's Sale—W. A. Wilson.
House and lot for $500—G. W. Adair.
To Printers—Jas. P. Harrison & Co.

MEETINGS.

(Notices of meetings not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.)

Attention, Sir Knights!

A stated conclave of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum, corner of Pryor and Decatur streets, this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock p. m. Sojourning Sir Knights are cordially invited.

By command of C. T. Watson, E. C.
B. F. MOORE,
sep9 dlt Recorder.

Germania Loan and Building Association, No. II.

The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Concordia Hall to night. Dues can be paid during the day at Beerman & Kuhrt's Store. CHAS. BEERMANN,
sep9 dlt Treasurer.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 9, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Ice is now selling at one cent a pound.

—Crowds of ladies heard the fine speech of Mr. Hammond yesterday.

—M. E. Upshaw, of Fulton county, brought in several boxes of strawberries yesterday.

—Mr. James A. Watson is erecting a handsome two-story building on Mitchell 120x38 feet. The lower portion will be used as a store-room.

—Honest John Templeton once owed twelve hundred dollars in Atlanta, which he paid up even to the uttermost farthing. His friends here are glad that he is coming.

—Full many a stoic look and aspect stern, mask hearts where grief has little left to learn; and many a wrinkled pad lies hid, not lost in coats which least befit who wear them most.

—The horse which killed poor Kenny at the tournament in 1870 is still in Atlanta. He is a small gray animal with black speckles, and is owned by Mr. Owen Carroll.

—Mr. Oliver, of Banks, has presented Dr. Janes with an ear of corn weighing twenty-nine ounces. It was grown on his farm, and may be seen at the bureau of agriculture.

—Now that the spirit of investigation has possessed our people, we would advise them to investigate Neuralgine, especially if they suffer with neuralgia or headache. It always cures. Call at Hutchison's and get a bottle.

Walking Match.

Tobias, the young pedestrian, will walk at old Concordia hall, beginning at 12 o'clock to day. He will walk sixty miles against time. Mitchell street will thus have a genuine sensation, which will doubtless attract a large crowd.

The New Medical College.

We are gratified to learn that the board of trustees of the Southern Medical College has filled the chair of chemistry in this new and promising institution with a competent gentleman. He is thoroughly educated in his department, having filled the chair of chemistry in one of the oldest and best institutes in the land, and having perfected his studies in Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris, from which places he has just returned after nearly two years stay.

The new college building is rapidly nearing its completion, and will be ready for the opening of the course in October next. The trustees are certainly very fortunate in securing such a suitable and central location.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

Benefit of St. Philip's.

The ladies of St. Philip's will give a grand and varied entertainment for the benefit of their church on Thursday night next. Mrs. Robertson, Atlanta's prima donna, will certainly sing, and Miss Clarke, of Indiana, one of the finest readers on this continent, will render some of her best selections. Miss Clarke has frequently entertained large audiences at Booth's, New York, and those who fail to hear her next Thursday night will miss a rich treat. There will be many other charming features.

Full particulars of entertainment, with place of giving it, etc., will appear to-morrow.

Prunes, dates, figs, etc., etc., at Jack & Holland's. 585 aug31-tf

GREEN TURTLE SOUP.—Delicious.—Ask your grocer for it. Trade supplied by A. Haas & Bro., Dodd Building, Alabama St., Atlanta. 131 sep9 d6t

Finest confectioneries in the south, just received at Jack & Holland's.
5:6 aug31 tf

Festival and Fair

For the benefit of the Sixth Baptist church at 58 Whitehall street, to continue until Wednesday night.

The flowers and the cane and the watch will be closed out Tuesday night.

The furniture, with other articles, to be closed out Wednesday night.

The contestants for the cane are Mr. Jos. A. Johnson, Mr. John Richardson and Mr. Frank Harralson.

The cane, the set of furniture and the watch will be closed out to-night, Tuesday.

There will be a band of music Tuesday night and Wednesday night, which will furnish good music.

Mrs. M. C. Thompson, President.
Mrs. Ella Mattison, Vice-President.
Mrs. Mary N. Hoge, Treasurer.
Elijah L. Higdon, Secretary. sep9-1t

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, September 8.—The senate met at 9 a.m., pursuant to adjournment, President LESTER in the chair.

Prayer was made by Rev. J. P. DUNCAN, the chaplain.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. PERRY moved to make the bill for the relief of the lunatic asylum the special order for Thursday next, immediately after the reading of the journal.

The motion was agreed to and the special order so designated.

Mr. RUSSELL moved to take up the bill to punish the class of vagrants commonly known as tramps.

Mr. WELLBORN opposed the passage of the act. He did not think such legislation was demanded and thought the acts now of force against common vagrancy were quite sufficient for any evils complained of.

Mr. RUSSELL supported the bill in a vigorous speech and insisted that the demand for legislation against this species of wandering vagrants is pressing.

Mr. LUMPKIN proposed to amend the bill by adding after the word tramps, the words "these agents, lightning-rod men, tree peddlers and agents for liver pads."

This amendment was pretty unanimously lost.

Mr. WELLBORN proposed to insert the word "illegally" before the word annoying, so as to make only those acts punishable under this bill as were prohibited by the laws.

Mr. PRESTON insisted that this amendment was wholly superfluous, although he did not object to its adoption. He thought it was the object of this bill to punish those kinds of annoyances that have not already been declared illegal. These things are already torts by the law, but to stop the debate he would be willing to limit the bill.

Mr. SPEER said he would speak but very little upon the bill. He urged that some bill ought to be passed to protect the people against the depredations of tramps. He wanted some act passed and he was not choice about it so long as it tended to decrease this great evil in the land. He appealed to senators to give us some law protective in its character and operative against these wandering vagabonds who live by begging or by crime.

Mr. DUBOSE urged in a strong speech the passage of the bill in a shape that it can be fully enforced by justices of the peace. He referred to the Rozier murder in Sparta, and said that two citizens of that town were now in the penitentiary for that crime, and their families at home desolate and impoverished; yet he, the speaker, believed the deed was the work of two tramps.

Mr. HUDSON made a vigorous speech against the bill. He did not propose to make it a crime for a man to ask for bread and water upon the public road.

A lively discussion arose between the speaker and other senators upon the question of the liability of Lazarus to arrest under the tramp law, were he living in these times. No definite decision could be gotten out of the discussion. The speaker insisted that he intended to kill the bill if he could, and he certainly did his best.

Mr. PRESTON made a prompt and spirited reply to Mr. HUDSON and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. BOWER favored the passage of any suitable law that would end the tramp nuisance.

Pending the debate the senate went into session as the high court of impeachment and no more legislative action was had during the day.

The House.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. Mr. TALIAFERRO, of the house. The journal was read after the call of the roll.

Mr. COX, of Troup, moved to reconsider the passage of the railroad bill.

Mr. TATUM, of Dade, moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to.

The committee appointed to investigate the expenditures of the geological bureau submitted a long report which was read. The total appropriation for the bureau for five years was $40,000, while the expenditures for four years had been about $49,000.

Mr. KING moved that 300 copies of the report be printed. Agreed to.

The committee on enrollment made a report.

Several motions to suspend the rules failed.

The special order was a bill to establish a county court in every county of this state.

A message from the senate announcing the passage of certain bills was received.

The original bill had been offered by Mr. BUCHAN, of Dodge.

For this bill the judiciary committee had offered a substitute, which was printed.

Mr. HARRISON, of Stewart, moved to take up the substitute by sections. Agreed to.

The first section provides for the establishment of a county court in every county in this state on the recommendation of two successive grand juries.

Mr. KING, of Floyd, moved to strike out the words "which appointed." Agreed to.

Mr. DUVAL offered an amendment which declared that the judge must be a licensed attorney. Lost.

Mr. NORTHERN moved an amendment making it necessary for the judge to reside in the county for two years before his appointment. Agreed to.

Mr. PAINE offered an amendment to except counties wherein there is a city court with jurisdiction over the county. Agreed to.

Mr. LIVINGSTON offered a substitute for this section.

Mr. LIVINGSTON made a few remarks in support of his substitute.

Mr. HARRISON, of Stewart, opposed the substitute offered by Mr. LIVINGSTON, and argued in favor of the section under consideration.

By consent of Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. PAINE offered an amendment to the substitute of Mr. PAINE. Agreed to.

Mr. PARK favored the substitute offered by Mr. LIVINGSTON. He favored it mainly because it took from the executive the appointment of the county judges. He was willing to trust the people even in the large negro counties to elect their county judges.

Mr. DAVIS, of Houston, offered an amendment to Mr. LIVINGSTON'S substitute, striking out certain words therein and spoke briefly in favor of it. He replied to the argument of Mr. PARK and denied the wisdom of electing the judiciary by the people. His remarks were terse and strong.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, opposed the appointment of county judges by the governor. The judges which the people used to elect were as good as we have ever had. He was not afraid to trust the people.

Mr. PAYNE'S amendment was lost.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Decatur, offered an amendment giving the governor the power to appoint the county judges.

Mr. LUFFMAN offered a proviso to the substitute offered by Mr. LIVINGSTON. Lost.

Mr. WALTERS, of Dougherty offered an addition to the substitute, requiring a bond of $40,000 from the judge of the county court for the good performance of his duty.

Mr. WALTERS gave the reasons why he offered the addition. It would prevent the election of bad men who could not give the bond.

Mr. HART, of Chattahoochee, moved to insert $5,000 instead of $10,000.

Mr. WALTERS accepted this amendment, and his addition to the substitute as amended was agreed to.

The substitute as amended was then read. It was adopted by yeas 92, nays 40.

Mr. FORT moved to strike out the first section, which was the substitute first adopted. He deemed the bill unnecessary, and it would take a long time to complete it. He wished to strike out the first section, and thus kill it.

Mr. MILNER argued that the bill was a public necessity, and that the constitution commanded some such enactment.

Mr. HARRISON, of Stewart, favored the passage of the bill, and opposed the motion to strike out the first section.

Mr. FORT said he did not consider that the constitution commanded any enactment on this question.

Mr. LIVINGSTON urged upon the house the importance of passing the bill.

Mr. BIRD, of Tatnall, called the previous question. The yeas and nays were ordered on the question of striking out the first section of the bill.

On the motion to strike out the first section the yeas were 61 and the nays 52. So the motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. MCWHORTER the bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE CALL OF THE ROLL OF COUNTIES

for the introduction of new bills was then had. The following were offered:

By Mr. LONG—A bill to incorporate the Waycross and Florida railroad. Read by consent and referred to the committee on corporations.

By Mr. REESE—To amend the act to incorporate the town of Forestville. Referred to the committee on corporations.

By Mr. SURGOS—To abolish the board of commissioners of Glasscock county. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. PHINIZEE—A resolution to discontinue the call of the roll of counties for new bills. Referred to the committee on rules.

By Mr. LUFFMAN—To amend an act to make more efficient and economical the inspection of fertilizers. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Also, a bill to provide for artificial limbs for maimed soldiers. Referred to committee on agriculture.

By Mr. WRIGHT—To give landlords liens on all property of tenants. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. CARE—A bill to prevent sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of churches in Sheffield's district of Rockdale county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. IVEY—A bill to repeal the act creating the board of commissioners for Ware county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMS—To authorize the comptroller general to accept taxes assessed against the property of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, with penalties or interest on the same. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also a bill to require deposit for costs in Chatham superior and Savannah city courts. Referred to the judiciary committee.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

To require freeholders to return names of tax-payers. Passed.

Several bills were tabled.

The bill to regulate the practice in claim cases was tabled.

Leaves of absence were granted to several members.

By consent Mr. MILLER, of Houston, offered a bill to regulate the practice in the supreme court. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Also a bill to protect game in Houston county. Read by consent and referred to committee on agriculture.

Mr. WALTON, of Burke, moved that the house adjourn to to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Agreed to.

The Railroad Bill.

The following is an exact copy of the bill to regulate railroad tariffs which passed the house Saturday and was sent into the senate yesterday:

A BILL,

To be entitled an act to provide for the regulation of railroad freight and passenger tariffs in this state, to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates charged for transportation of passengers and freights, and to prohibit railroad companies, corporations and lessees in this state from charging other than just and reasonable rates, and to punish the same, and prescribe a mode of procedure and rules of evidence in relation thereto; and to appoint commissioners, and to prescribe their powers and duties in relation to the same.

Whereas, it is made the duty of the general assembly, in article IV, paragraph 2, and section 1, of the constitution "to pass laws from time to time to regulate freights and passenger tariffs, to prohibit unjust discriminations on the various railroads of this state, and to prohibit railroads from charging other than just and reasonable rates and enforce the same by adequate penalties;" therefore

Section I. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the passage of this act, if any railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state under any act of incorporation or general law of this state now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, or any railroad corporation organized, or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any other state and doing business in this state, shall charge, collect, demand or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freight of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its track or any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroad within this state which it has the right, license or permission to use, operate or control, the same shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Section II. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any railroad corporation aforesaid shall make any unjust discrimination in its rates or charges of toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freights of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its said road, or upon any of the branches thereof or upon any railroads connected therewith, which it has the right, license, or permission to operate, control or use, within this state, the same shall be deemed guilty of having violated the provisions of this act, and upon conviction thereof, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Section III. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such railroad corporation shall charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description upon its railroad, for any distance, within this state, the same or greater amount of compensation than is at the same time charged, collected or received for the transportation, in the same or opposite direction, of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class over a greater distance of the same railroad, or if it shall charge, collect or receive at any point upon its railroad, a higher rate of compensation for receiving, handling or delivering freight, of the same class and quantity, than it shall at the same time charge, collect or receive at any other point upon the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any passenger, or freight of any description, over its railroad a greater amount as compensation than shall at the same time be charged, collected or received by it for the transportation of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported in the same direction, over any portion of the same railroad of equal distance; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person or persons, a higher or greater amount of compensation than it shall at same time charge, collect or receive from any other person or persons for receiving, handling or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity at the same point upon its railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person or persons for the transportation of any freight upon its railroad a higher or greater rate of compensation than it shall, at same time, charge, collect or receive from any other person or persons for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported from the same point in the same direction, over equal distances of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person or persons for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, for any distance, the same or a greater amount of compensation than is at the same time charged, collected or received from any person or persons for the use and transportation of any railroad car of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported in the same direction over a greater distance of the same railroad, or, if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person or persons for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over an equal distance of the same railroad, all such discriminating rates, charges, collections or receipts, whether made directly or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken against such railroad corporation as prima facie evidence of the unjust discriminations prohibited by the provisions of this act; and it shall not be deemed a sufficient excuse or justification of such discriminations on the part of such railroad corporation that the railroad station or point at which it shall charge, collect, or receive the same or less rates of compensation for the transportation of such passenger or freight, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its said road, or upon any of the branches thereof or upon any railroads connected therewith, which it has the right, license, or permission to operate, control or use, within this state, the same shall be deemed guilty of having violated the provisions of this act, and upon conviction thereof, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Section III. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such railroad corporation shall charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description upon its railroad, for any distance, within this state, the same or greater amount of compensation than is at the same time charged, collected or received for the transportation, in the same or opposite direction, of any passenger or like quantity of freight of the same class over a greater distance of the same railroad, or if it shall charge, collect or receive at any point upon its railroad, a higher rate of compensation for receiving, handling or delivering freight, of the same class and quantity, than it shall at the same time charge, collect or receive at any other point upon the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive for the transportation of any passenger, or freight of any description, over its railroad a greater amount as compensation than shall at the same time be charged, collected or received by it for the transportation of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported in the same direction, over any portion of the same railroad of equal distance; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person or persons, a higher or greater amount of compensation than it shall at same time charge, collect or receive from any other person or persons for receiving, handling or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity at the same point upon its railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person or persons for the transportation of any freight upon its railroad a higher or greater rate of compensation than it shall, at same time, charge, collect or receive from any other person or persons for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported from the same point in the same direction, over equal distances of the same railroad; all such discriminating rates, charges, collections or receipts, whether made directly or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken against such railroad corporation as prima facie evidence of the unjust discriminations prohibited by the provisions of this act; and it shall not be deemed a sufficient excuse or justification of such discriminations on the part of such railroad corporation that the railroad station or point at which it shall charge, collect, or receive the same or less rates of compensation for the transportation of such passenger or freight, or for the use and transportation of such railroad car the greater distance than for the shorter distance is a railway station or point at which there exists some such other railroad or means of transportation. This section shall not be construed so as to exclude other evidence tending to show any unjust discrimination in freight and passenger rates. The provisions of this section shall extend and apply to any railroad, the branches thereof, and any road or roads which any railroad corporation has the right, license or permission to use, operate or control, wholly or in part, within this state: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent railroad corporations from issuing commutation, excursion or thousand mile tickets, as the same are now issued by such corporation. Provided, further, That nothing contained in this act shall be taken as in any manner abridging or controlling the rates of freight charged by any railroad company in this state for carrying freight which comes from beyond the boundaries of the state, and on which freight less than local rates on any road carry the same are charged by such road, but said railroad companies shall possess the same power and right to charge such rates for carrying such freight as they possessed before the passage of this act. Provided, That no railroad shall by this act be prevented from increasing the rate of freights for a shorter distance, not more than 25 per cent, on the rates charged for a longer distance on its same class of freights; provided further, that such increase shall not apply to any shipments for a greater distance than 25 miles.

Section IV. If any railroad company, as aforesaid, shall enter into any contract, agreement or combination with any other railroad for the pooling of freights, or to pool the freights of different or competitive railroads, by dividing between them the aggregate or net earnings of such railroad, or any portion of them, they shall be liable to the same penalties, to be collected in the same manner as is prescribed in sections 5 and 6 of this act, said contracts being expressly forbidden in article IV, section II, paragraph 4 of the constitution.

Section V. Any such railroad corporation guilty of extortion, or of making any unjust discrimination as to passenger or freight rates, or the rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, or in receiving, handling or delivering freights, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for the first offense, and for the second offense, not less than five thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and for every subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five thousand dollars; provided, that in all cases under this act either party shall have the right of trial by jury. Suit against said railroad company may be instituted in any county where the party or parties are aggrieved or where such unjust discrimination is made against such individual or individuals or corporation or company or-fices or where said company or companies are operating or doing business.

Section VI. The fines herein before provided for may be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the state of Georgia, and there may be several counts joined in the same declaration as to extortion and unjust discrimination, and as to passenger and freight rates, and rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, and for receiving, handling and delivering freights. If upon the trial of any cause instituted under this act the jury shall find for the state, they shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine imposed upon the defendant, and any sum not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and the court shall render judgment accordingly and if the jury shall find for the state and that the defendant has been once before convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, they shall return such finding with their verdict, and shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant at any sum not less than five thousand dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars, and the court shall render judgment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the state as that the defendant has been twice before convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, with respect to extortion or unjust discriminations, they shall return such finding with their verdict, and shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the fine to be imposed upon the defendant at such sum as the jury may think reasonable and just, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; Provided, that in all cases under this act a preponderance of evidence in favor of the state shall be sufficient to authorize a verdict and judgment for the state.

Section VII. If any such railroad corporation shall, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, ask, demand, charge or receive of any person or corporation any extortionate charge or charges for the transportation of any passengers, goods, merchandise or property, or for receiving, hauling or delivering freights or shall make any unjust discrimination against any person or corporation in its charges therefor, the person or corporation so offended against may, for each offense, recover of such railroad corporation, in any form of action, three times the amount of the damages sustained by the party aggrieved, together with costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court where the same is heard by appeal or otherwise, and taxed as a part of the costs of the case.

Section VIII. Justices of the peace, judicial notaries, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court in all civil cases under this act, whenever the amount claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, and either party shall have the right of appeal as in other cases tried before justices of the peace, judicial notaries, but in no case shall they have power or authority to impose fines.

Section IX. In all cases under the provisions of this act the rules of evidence shall be the same as in civil actions, except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, all fines recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the state treasury to be used for such purposes as the general assembly may provide. The remedies hereby given shall be regarded as cumulative to the remedies now given by law against railroad corporations, and this act shall not be construed as repealing any statute giving such remedies.

Section X. The term "railroad corporation," contained in this act shall be deemed and taken to mean all corporations, companies or individuals now owning or operating, or which may hereafter own or operate any railroad, in whole or in part, in this state, and the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons, firms and companies, and to all associations of persons, whether incorporated or otherwise, that shall do business as common carriers upon any of the lines of railroad in this state, (street railways excepted) the same as to railroad corporations hereinbefore mentioned.

Section XI. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the general assembly shall elect practicable after the passage of this act, appoint one railroad commissioner whose term of office shall expire on the first day of January, 1881, or when his successor is appointed and qualified, and every subsequent appointment shall be for a term of two years. No person shall be eligible to the office of railroad commissioner who is the officer, employe or stockholder of any railroad company, or who is the owner of any bonds or other obligations of any. If the appointment is made after the adjournment of the present session of the general assembly, the person appointed shall hold his office under such appointment until the next session of the general assembly, when such appointments shall be submitted to the senate for ratification or rejection. The commissioner may be removed by the governor for malpractice in office, continued neglect of the duties of the office, for in competency or for other good cause. Vacancies happening for any cause shall be filled by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, when the legislature is in session, and during the recess of the legislature such vacancy shall be filled by executive appointment, to hold until the next session of the legislature thereafter. The commissioner shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, payable to the governor or his successor in office, with two good and approved securities, to be approved by the governor, conditioned to perform faithfully all the duties of his office, and shall take an oath before the governor to faithfully and impartially perform such duties. Before entering upon the duties of his office, said commissioner shall make and subscribe and file with the secretary of state an affidavit in the following form: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and constitution of the state of Georgia, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of commissioner of railroads according to the best of my ability; and that I am not nor will I become a stockholder in any railroad or freight company, directly or indirectly interested in any stock, bond or other property of any railroad company. Nor am I in the employment of any railroad company."

Section XII. If any railroad corporation in this state shall charge, collect or receive pro rata per mile for transporting local freights toward one terminus or termini of its road, more than is charged, collected or received pro rata per mile for transportation local freights of the same class towards the other terminus or termini of its road, said railroad corporation shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of this act, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as hereinbefore provided.

Section XIII. That all railroad companies in this state shall, on demand, issue duplicate freight receipts to shippers, in which shall be stated the class or classes of freight shipped, the freight charges over the road giving the receipt, and, so far as practicable, shall state the freight charges over other roads that carry such freight. When the consignee presents the railroad receipt to the agent of the railroad that delivers such freight, such agent shall deliver the article shipped on payment of the rate charged for the class of freights mentioned in the receipt. If any railroad company shall violate this provision of the state, such railroad company shall incur a penalty to be fixed and collected as provided in section five (5) and six (6).

Section XIV. It shall be the duty of said railroad commissioner to personally investigate and ascertain whether the provisions of this act are violated by any railroad corporation in this state and to visit the various stations on the line of each railroad for that purpose, as often as practicable, and when ever the facts in any manner ascertained by said commissioner shall in his judgment warrant such prosecution, it shall be the duty of said commissioner to immediately cause suits to be commenced and prosecuted against any railroad corporation, which may violate the provisions of this act. Such suits and prosecutions may be instituted in any county in this state through or into which the line of the railroad corporation sued for violating this act may extend. And such railroad commissioner is hereby authorized when the facts of the case presented to him shall, in his judgment, warrant the commencement of such action, to require the attorney-general and solicitor general, where the suit is to be instituted, to conduct such suit on behalf of the state. But no fees shall be paid to any solicitor-general except upon obtaining final verdict in favor of the state.

Section XV. It shall be the duty of the commissioner herein provided for to make to the governor a quarterly report of the transactions of his office, and his annual report shall contain such legislation as he may deem advisable under the provisions of this act.

Section XVI. The railroad commissioner is hereby authorized and required to make for each of the railroad corporations in this state, as soon as practicable, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights and cars on each of said railroads; and said schedule shall, in suits brought against any such railroad corporations, wherein is involved the charges of any such railroad corporation for the transportation of any passenger or freight or cars, or unjust discrimination in relation thereto be deemed and taken in all courts of this state as prima facie evidence that the rates therein fixed are the reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights and cars upon the railroads for which said commissioner shall from time to time, and as often as circumstances may require change and revise said schedules. When any schedule shall have been made or revised, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said commissioner to cause publication thereof to be made for four successive weeks in some public newspaper published in the city of Atlanta, that said schedule shall have been made or revised, as aforesaid, and all sums of money authorized to be paid by this act out of the state treasury only on the order of the governor. Provided that the total sum to be expended by said commissioner for office rent, furniture and stationery shall in no case exceed the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars per annum.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court met again at 3:30 p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

The CHIEF JUSTICE. The managers on the part of the house of representatives will please proceed with their testimony.

Mr. Manager TURNER. If your honor please: We tender the oath of office of the defendant.

The paper was handed to the counsel for the respondent.

Mr. Counsellor HOPKINS. We have no objection to this, your honor.

The CHIEF JUSTICE. Do you require it to be read or will you consider it as read?

Mr. Counsellor HOPKINS. Not at all, sir.

Mr. Manager TURNER. Will it be required that we file it with the secretary?

The CHIEF JUSTICE. He stated that he would not require it to be read, but you had better state to the senate what it is.

Mr. Manager TURNER. This is the oath of the respondent taken before his excellency, the governor, on the 13th of January, 1877, which is, I believe, the statutory oath.

The oath was here read.

We now tender, if your honor please, the commission from the governor to the defendant.

Mr. Counsellor CANDLER. We have no objections.

Mr. Manager TURNER. We understand counsel to waive the reading of the paper.

The commission was here stated in brief by Mr. Manager TURNER.

Mr. Manager TURNER proceeded to offer other documentary proof contained in the statements made by the comptroller-general to the joint wild land committee and found in the appendix to their report, all of which were admitted without reading.

The oath of office of Mr. Goldsmith for the term preceding the one he is now filling was offered.

Mr Counsellor HOPKINS objected to it and the ground that they had no notice that they would be called upon to answer for any delinquency that may have occurred in a former term. If it was intended to impeach the respondent as a comptroller-general who had been in office, it should have been so stated in the articles of impeachment.

Considerable discussion was had over the objection.

The CHIEF JUSTICE decided the testimony was inadmissible.

The question, however, was submitted to the court and on a call of the yeas and nays the evidence was declared to be admissible by a vote of 36 yeas to 3 nays.

The oath was considered admissible.

Colonel I. W. Avery, secretary of the executive department, was then put upon the stand and identified the original record of oaths taken in the executive office.

This was all the testimony submitted during this session.

On motion the testimony was ordered printed and the court adjourned to meet at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Gate City Guards.

Captain Joe Burke, of the Gate City Guards, told a CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday that Major W. J. Houston, of the Air-Line, will proceed at once to make arrangements for securing an elegant private car to transport his company on their trip to the principal northern cities.

The Gate City Guards are certainly going. They will leave Atlanta on the 6th of October and be gone not less than two weeks. Interesting details of the trip will be given in a day or two.

ACWORTH, GA., August 27, 1879.

In order that the public may have some idea of the true character of the two young men, Thompson M. Morris and Joseph H. Morris, who were so cruelly killed in Kingston, Ga., by John T. Burrough, on the 23d day of May last, we ask this be published in your paper. Thompson, the elder brother, was born in Cobb county, Ga., in the year 1852, and Joseph was born in Calhoun county, Ala., in the year 1854.

First, We desire to correct the report published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of the date of the 24th of May, pronouncing the two young men "Acworth roughs," etc. Thompson M. Morris was at the time of his death, and had been for nearly two years, marshal of Acworth. He was a faithful and efficient officer—always ready to discharge every duty he was called on to perform, which he did, exercising great prudence and discretion. He was never known to neglect any duty, nor was he ever known to be intoxicated while in the discharge of any official duty. We do not pretend to say that he never drank any intoxicating liquors, but we are informed that a few times previous to his election to the office of marshal, he imbibed a little too freely of the cups. He was a kind-hearted man—honest and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men. He was a kind and loving husband, an affectionate father, and provided well for every want and necessary comfort of his family; and he was a good and obliging neighbor.

Joseph H. Morris's character was worthy of imitation—it was without spot or blemish. He was a model for sobriety, veracity, honesty and industry. He was never known to drink a drop of intoxicating liquors; never had a difficulty; never was known to have or carry a pistol or any other unlawful weapon. He was loved by all who knew him. He was a dutiful son and an affectionate brother—always helping his mother and sister, when at the house, in their domestic duties, and doing for them whatever he could to relieve them of the burdens of the house and kitchen work. Some of us, at least, knew him from infancy, and know him to have been a young man with noble principles, and his character was without reproach.

The parents of the two young men have lived for the most part of forty-five years in Cobb county, Ga., consequently they are well known; and better or more reliable people are not known in the county.

As an evidence of the appreciation of these young men the largest concourse of people called together for the last forty years in Cobb county on any funeral occasion, assembled at the residence of the parents on the afternoon of the 24th of May last, to pay the last tribute of respect to their worth. It was the free outgushing of sympathizing hearts.

Very respectfully,

M C Awtrey,	J L Lemon,
S R Stroud,	S Lemon,
B Rainey,	J E McEver,
J W McMillian,	H C Alley,
Geo W Johnson,	W J Tinsley,
Caleb G Baker,	J P Lawhon,
M M Phillips,	T J Pyron,
C C Phillips,	J C Armstrong,
J P Keith,	B D Stansell,
J C Cooper,	E C Stansell,
L A Litchfield,	R M Mitchell,
John W. Robertson,	J Q Tanner,
L P Tanner,	E L Litchfield,
A M Northcutt,	J C Holmes,
R E Hull,	J J Northcutt,
Thomas A Rooney, A M,